

FBIS**DAILY REPORT****CONTENTS***People's Republic of China*

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RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR TAN WENRUI DISCUSSES CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICIES

DW201135 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 Feb 80 pp 141-152 DW

[Correspondent Tiziano Terzani and SPIEGEL editor Diteter Wild interview with Tan Wenrui, chief commentator of the Beijing RENMIN RIBAO, at the RENMIN RIBAO headquarters in Beijing--date of interview not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Tan, China has always regarded detente as a Soviet stratagem, whereas it has been apolitical reality to the West. Since the end of December there has been more talk of another war than in the past decades. If this hitherto inconceivable event should really occur, what would be the position that China would adopt toward the West and toward the Soviet Union?

Tan: It is a misunderstanding to assume that the Chinese are against detente. In fact we are for detente, though for a detente which will insure peace and against a detente which serves only as a cloak for camouflaging preparations for war. Hence we do understand the efforts of the European countries toward attaining contacts with the Soviet Union so as to reduce tensions. A Chinese poem says in part: "The flowers are ready for love, but the flowing water does not notice it."

SPIEGEL: By this, what are you saying about detente?

Tan: What I want to say by it is this: Even though the desire for detente exists in the West, this desire will not prevent the Soviets from continuing to pursue their geostrategic objectives.

SPIEGEL: And where do you think these objectives are?

Tan: In the Middle East, on the African continent--especially on the Horn of Africa--in Afghanistan, in Indochina, the shadow of the Soviet quest for hegemony is looming over all these regions.

SPIEGEL: Please answer our question: If war actually broke out, how would China behave?

Tan: This is a hypothetical question, but I can tell you one thing definitely: In such a case China would be on the side of those who are attacked.

SPIEGEL: In the triangular world-political relationship of the United States, the Soviet Union and China, Moscow until now has been the most important, the actual partner as far as Washington was concerned. Now a fundamental change seems to be taking place. In trade, the United States is granting China most favored nation status and even wants to sell arms to China. In the strategic concept of the Western superpower, China obviously is now playing an essential role. Will this ultimately result in a military alliance between the United States and China?

Tan: The facts are that the Soviet Union never was a real partner to the United States, but was rather its greatest rival for many years. Then the United States and China established diplomatic relations, and our relations have been good ever since. Yet there never was, nor will ever be, a military alliance between the United States and China.

SPIEGEL: But even the change in world policies to date is bound to have a nightmare effect in Moscow. When U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown visited China in January your Vice Premier Deng said: "China and the United States ought to do something concrete to defend world peace against the Soviet quest for hegemony." What is it that the United States and China together should concretely do against the Soviet Union?

Tan: I believe that he did not refer to the United States and China alone. We advocate the view that all other countries, too, ought to do something concrete to halt the advance of the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: And how are they supposed to do that?

Tan: In our opinion they should, first, strengthen their defense potential; second, make the strategic preparations of the Soviet Union fail; and third, counteract a policy of mollification. Of course, each country must decide itself, after consideration of the possibilities, what concrete measures it proposes to take, say, after the invasion of Afghanistan. Many countries already have decided to impose sanctions on the Soviet Union. The Carter administration, for instance, has halted exports of grain and technology to the Soviet Union. Naturally, we could not do anything of a similar nature because we are not exporting any such commodities to the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: What measures will China take, then?

Tan: We have interrupted the negotiations on the normalization of the relations between the USSR and China, we have made our position toward the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow clear and we will support the resistance of the Afghan people against the Soviet aggression.

SPIEGEL: Let us stay with your relationship with the United States for a while yet. Directly after the Brown visit, a delegation of important U.S. scientists was in Beijing. Upon conclusion of this visit, Carter's adviser on science, Dr Press, said: "Some of the installations which we are delivering to China can be used for civilian as well as military purposes." Is this not the first step on the West's road toward delivering arms as well to China soon?

Tan: I cannot say much about it. But I do know that the United States thus far has maintained its stance of not delivering any arms to China. It remains to be seen how this will be later.

SPIEGEL: Beijing and Washington currently are preparing an exchange of officers. Officers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army at the West Point Military Academy--is this prospect not bound to drive the Russians nearly mad?

Tan: Mutual visits by officers are part of the friendly relations between nations; we do not see any provocation in such visits. As far as the training of officers is concerned, I do not know anything about it.

SPIEGEL: Supposing China now fully plays the American card, and the United States the Chinese card, will the world not be even more strongly polarized than it has been to date? Will not tensions be aggravated even more?

Tan: We do not regard world politics as a card game. China is not a card. The good relations between the United States and China, at any rate, are not a threat to the Soviet Union as long as the Soviet Union does not pursue a policy of expansion.

SPIEGEL: When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan with its divisions in late December, it unwillingly did a favor to China: It proved on its own what China has been maintaining for years, namely, that the Soviet Union is an aggressive and expansionist power. Was China nevertheless surprised by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

Tan: Even prior to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan we had drawn attention to the danger in this region; party chief Hua Guofeng, for instance, did so on his European visit. The Soviet Union has specific global-strategic concepts.

SPIEGEL: And what would these be?

Tan: Moscow's strategic key target is in Europe. Since two military blocs are facing each other there, the Soviet Union has to advance southward in order to encircle Europe. Consequently, its aggression in Afghanistan did not take us by surprise.

SPIEGEL: In an official statement on 19 January, China declared that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is threatening world peace "and the security of China." Why is China's security threatened, considering that through Afghanistan only a few kilometers have been added to the many thousand kilometers of joint border between China and Soviet-dominated territory?

Tan: China is regarding the invasion of Afghanistan as a threat to its own security because Afghanistan is a neighbor state of China. Besides, the invasion of Afghanistan constitutes only a step of the Soviet Union toward expanding further southward, to the Indian Ocean. We have read that many Western politicians share this view.

SPIEGEL: If Afghanistan is only the initial step of a Soviet expansion on the road to the Indian Ocean, which countries do you think will be taken by Moscow next?

Tan: The invasion of Afghanistan also constitutes a threat to Pakistan and Iran. President Ziaul Haq and Ayatollah Khomeyni, at any rate, are seeing this threat.

SPIEGEL: In the so-called Carter Doctrine, President Carter has declared the Persian Gulf a sphere of U.S. interest which is to be defended with military means, if necessary. What will happen if and when Soviet troops advance to Pakistan in the pursuit of Afghan rebels? Does Beijing want U.S. soldiers to defend the Khyber Pass then?

Tan: If Pakistan is attacked by the Soviet Union, all countries should come to the aid of Pakistan, because Pakistan's struggle is just.

SPIEGEL: But since China is much closer to Pakistan than is to say, the United States, it would have to be China primarily which should help the Pakistanis.

Tan: China is always doing its best to support Pakistan in maintaining its national independence.

SPIEGEL: Another country friendly with China which, however, is located in Europe, likewise feels threatened by the Soviet Union: Yugoslavia. After the invasion of Afghanistan, the United States avowed its guarantee for Yugoslavia and warned Moscow against intervening. But what would China do in the event a pro-Soviet group in Yugoslavia asks Moscow for "fraternal help" after Tito's demise?

Tan: Again, this is a purely hypothetical question. As far as I know, President Tito has declared that his country is capable of defending itself. Besides, I do not know whether a pro-Soviet group really exists in Yugoslavia.

SPIEGEL: It does.

Tan: It may exist, but it will not find any support among the people. The determination of Yugoslavia to defend itself is great.

SPIEGEL: What do you think happened in the Moscow Politburo when the fatal decision on the intervention in Afghanistan was made? Did the hawks outvote Brezhnev, or has Brezhnev himself turned hawk?

Tan: We do not categorize the Soviet leadership as doves and hawks.

SPIEGEL: You consider all Politburo members in Moscow hawks?

Tan: We have read in the Western press that there is allegedly such a division into doves and hawks and that Brezhnev reportedly had been outvoted by the hawks, above all by the military people. But we do not share this view, and Brezhnev himself has refuted such contentions through his PRAVDA interview.

SPIEGEL: Whatever the outcome of the vote in the Moscow Politburo was, it is definite that Afghanistan has led to Moscow's most serious defeat in the United Nations Organization, to the Carter Doctrine, and to a new policy of containment toward the Soviet Union. Moscow just could not have wished such a disastrous result. Hence, did the Soviet leaders make an erroneous reckoning when they decided on the invasion, perhaps in underrating the reaction of the world?

Tan: The Soviet Union may have foreseen a wave of protest in the world, but surely it did not reckon that it would be so strong. After all, it was much more vehement than in 1968 after the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The conference of the Islamic states in Islamabad has condemned the Soviet Union. Surely the Soviet Union likewise did not reckon with that. Moscow is obviously prepared to run any risk for the sake of enforcing its strategic objectives.

SPIEGEL: Surely the situation of the Soviet Union today may be viewed from two angles: One might say that it has added two new, large provinces to its powerful empire, Afghanistan and Vietnam. But one might also say that it has burdened its empire, which can hardly be controlled anymore anyway, with another two insecure provinces. Will the pressure brought to bear jointly by the West, China and the Third World not just cause new aggressiveness on the part of Moscow?

Tan: We also hold the view that the Soviet Union has a hard time digesting the fruit of its aggression. To keep Vietnam, it must spend \$3 million a day. It is the policy of the Soviet Union to attain predominance in the world, and it is not doing that owing to some pressure. Anyone believing that they might buy Soviet restraint with restraint or their own will experience the opposite.

SPIEGEL: If the United States and China jointly help Pakistan now, is this not bound to drive the old enemy of Pakistan, India, even further into the embrace of Moscow?

Tan: This should not happen. By the size of the country, the population figure and naturally also by its military strength, Pakistan can never constitute a threat to India. Our support to Pakistan is not directed against India, but solely serves to preserve Pakistan's national independence. Hence, we were very gratified at seeing that India and Pakistan lately have tried to improve their relations. China likewise is prepared to improve its relations with India.

SPIEGEL: We would like to refer to some cases in which China in its foreign policy in our opinion committed some serious mistakes.

Tan: Go right ahead.

SPIEGEL: Like the United States, China had put its stakes on the shah in Iran until the very last minute. How do you explain the fact that China failed to realize earlier how brittle the shah's regime was and how explosive is the Islamic rebirth lead by Ayatollah Khomeyni?

Tan: Our foreign policy follows the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The Chinese Government is endeavoring to have good relations with Iran all the time. Since the Pahlavi government was the constitutional government we could maintain contacts only with that government. At the time, it claimed to pursue a policy aimed at preserving the independence of its country. We supported that policy, which must not mean at all, however, that we also approved of the shah's domestic policy.

SPIEGEL: In 1971 China was incapable of preventing its ally, Pakistan, from being dismembered by India. In 1979 China was incapable of preventing allied Kampuchea from being conquered by Moscow's friend Vietnam. And yet, China is now offering Thailand protection against Vietnam, which has grown excessively powerful. Might the countries of Asia not end up regarding China as a paper tiger in view of such a policy?

Tan: It was Chairman Mao Zedong who first used the word paper tiger. We are aware, of course, that China is not yet very much developed economically and that it is still very weak militarily. This does not mean, however, that China is playing an unimportant role in the world. By its territory and the number of its people it is a great country, and besides, the Chinese have a strong backbone. This means: They do not fear anyone, neither a real tiger nor a paper tiger. Hence, it would be unjust to call China a paper tiger. Even though the Soviet Union has nearly a million men stationed along the Chinese border, we do not tremble at the sight of them. They did not prevent us from fighting against the Soviet Union's policy of expansion, for instance, in 1969 when Moscow ventured military actions on the Wusuli Island of Zhenbao [SPIEGEL footnote: Russian spelling being: Damanski Island in the Ussuri River]. We took countermeasures.

SPIEGEL: It was reported at that time in the West--and Soviet diplomats confirmed it to SPIEGEL--that Moscow had planned a nuclear strike against the Chinese atomic test center in Xinjiang. Is that correct?

Tan: We do not know that; only the Russians themselves know it. Our nuclear strength is very small, much smaller than that of the United States or of the Soviet Union. In defending our country we will therefore not rely mainly on nuclear strength.

SPIEGEL: And last year when China staged its military action against Vietnam, did the Soviet Union threaten you then?

Tan: Vietnam had intensified its anti-Chinese campaign and it engaged in harassing actions along the Chinese border. Since the Vietnamese Government disregarded all our warnings and requests to be more moderate, we were forced to launch an attack with limited means and limited aims. There were people at that time who were really concerned that Moscow might attack us. We were prepared for it.

SPIEGEL: Would China undertake such action again?

Tan: We said at that time that we will keep our word not to claim one inch of Vietnamese territory for ourselves. We have kept our word. We have at the same time said: If the Vietnamese dare again to stage harassment maneuvers, we reserve our right to teach them another lesson. But we hope that the Vietnamese leadership will not go that far, forcing us once again to do the same against our will.

SPIEGEL: Until 1975 China had been demanding for years that the U.S. troops should be withdrawn from Asia. If a strong pro-Soviet Vietnam now is challenging China at its southern flank, does this not show that you have been pursuing a wrong policy for years by demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops?

Tan: The world situation has changed. In the late sixties and early seventies the United States attacked Vietnam militarily. At that time we were standing firmly by the side of Vietnam. But the Soviet Union used the time when America was tied down in Vietnam to rearm militarily, so that it represents today the greatest danger of war in the world. If one views the entire strategic situation, we believe that the Soviet Union today is in an attacking position while America is on the defensive.

SPIEGEL: Does this mean that the United States ought to support the Asiatic people against the Soviet Union? Do you advocate that?

Tan: If the United States is prepared to support the fight of the Asiatic people against Soviet hegemonism, we advocate it. But if the United States also pursues a hegemonistic policy, we are also against the United States.

SPIEGEL: In the past, China has always identified itself with the poor and under-developed countries of the world. Will that image not suffer from communist China's increased cooperation with the capitalist West and its leading power, America?

Tan: We consider the countries of the Third World still a main power directed against a hegemonist policy. We have good relations with most countries of the Third World. There may be countries in the Third World that do not understand our cooperation with the West. We believe, however, that our cooperation with the Western world does not hurt our relations with the states of the Third World. Europe and the United States are doing a great deal today to improve their relations with the Third World.

SPIEGEL: How does China plan to explain to the revolutionary liberation movements it supports that it now cooperates in world politics with states who consider the liberation movements utterly reactionary?

Tan: We support the governments of these countries in their policy of national independence. The internal affairs of these countries are the concern of their people. We do not interfere.

SPIEGEL: Do you want to say that the Communist Party of China does not support the liberation movements in Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines any more?

Tan: We have pointed out to the government chiefs of these countries on the occasion of visits what policy we are pursuing. We really do not interfere in the domestic affairs of these countries. But as communists, we naturally support the fight of the communists in these countries. We stick to the Marxist-Leninist thesis that the revolution cannot be exported. Whether a revolutionary movement will be successful eventually or not depends on the revolutionary strength of the respective country.

SPIEGEL: The partners in the new unholy alliance between China and the West are totally different. The Chinese system is very close to the Soviet system, despite all foreign political antagonisms, and it is very far removed from the Western system. Can such a strange alliance prevail?

Tan: The systems of China and the Western countries are indeed most different. We have no contrasting interests, but we have something in common: We do not threaten the Western countries and they do not threaten us. But China, as well as the West, feels intimidated by the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: Do you think that NATO's decision to close the arms gap was correct?

Tan: Yes. It is a joke that the Soviet Union considers its SS-20 missiles that are aimed at Europe to be a justified measure, while it considers the stationing of American missiles in Europe as unjustified. Do you believe, as Europeans, that they are a threat for the Soviet Union?

SPIEGEL: Rapprochement between China and the West has created some leeway for Western politics. But many people in the West fear that the political opening of China could be over very quickly. Last year, for example, a "Beijing spring" seemed in the offing, something like the Prague spring of 1968. It was possible to utter sharp criticism at Democracy Wall. Today Democracy Wall is closed, and Chinese dissidents are being sentenced to prison terms. Is the "Beijing spring" already over?

Tan: We do not believe that Czechoslovakia can be compared with China. The people of Czechoslovakia demanded freedom in the Prague spring, that is, independence from the Soviet Union. In China, however, we pursued a policy of legality and democracy after the destruction of the gang of four. That will not change. We should not quarrel now about the differences between socialist and capitalist democracies.

SPIEGEL: What perspectives does socialist democracy have in China?

Tan: The democratic right of a people does not depend on the existence or nonexistence of a Democracy Wall. Some people have been punished in our country not because they have been uttering their opinions, but because they have violated the law.

SPIEGEL: And the dissident Wei Jingsheng?

Tan: He was celebrated as a hero in the West. However, he has given away military secrets to foreign countries. That is not permitted in your country, either.

SPIEGEL: And how about the freedom of uttering one's opinion?

Tan: You can write in your papers what you want, but not much attention is being given to your opinions. We have begun to print listeners' letters, or we bring them to the attention of high authorities. In doing this we are changing some things.

SPIEGEL: China is still a great riddle for the West. When Mao died 3 years ago, it seemed that Mao's ideas would be valid in China forever. But then a confused world saw that even the great Mao was not spared criticism. Is it possible that someday Mao will become a person who is as much respected as Stalin is today in the Soviet Union?

Tan: Better information in the future will create better understanding. Once a real mirror [SPIEGEL] reflects Chinese realities, there will be no riddles any more. As regards the ideas of Mao Zedong: We do not tear down the banner of Mao Zedong's ideas, we act much rather under the banner of Mao Zedong; we consider his ideas as a complete system, as the result of long years of party work and not merely as the ideas of an individual.

We consider absurd the words of Lin Biao that every sentence of Mao Zedong is wisdom. Some of Mao's words were correct at that time, but if they are no longer in line with present conditions, we cannot apply them dogmatically.

SPIEGEL: Is there some de-Maoism in China or not?

Tan: It does not exist, and not at all as in the Soviet Union where Khrushchev completely rejected Stalin while exploiting Stalin's errors to come to power.

SPIEGEL: Stalin probably has killed about 20 million people. Can that still be called "errors?"

Tan: At an early stage, as early as in 1956, we criticized Stalin's mistake of having too greatly extended the purge of reactionaries. But I believe that his contribution to the defeat of Hitler Germany cannot be ignored.

SPIEGEL: Since the gang of four lost its power in China, the ideological contrasts between Moscow and Beijing have decreased. The political systems are very similar anyway. Why should not the two big communist powers reach some understanding again and eventually reconcile?

Tan: I do not see that. We do not recognize the Soviet Union any more as a socialist country. It would not be possible for a socialist country to pursue a hegemonist policy vis-a-vis another country.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union could render economic assistance to China that would be much more in line with your country's state of development than the highly complicated Western technology for which China is not fit at all.

Tan: The Soviet Union gave us economic help in Stalin's time. But when Khrushchev withdrew this help from us we suffered great damage. Khrushchev always considered economic aid a means of pressure. But we did not yield. Eventually we succeeded in mastering the difficulties.

SPIEGEL: Do you believe that the Chinese-Soviet talks on the normalization of relations between both states will be successful and lead eventually to reconciliation?

Tan: The ideological differences of opinion between China and the Soviet Union are irreconcilable. We believe, however, that this ought not curtail normal relations between states. This is why we have suggested the talks. In order to normalize relations, however, the Soviet Union must first eliminate the military threat from the Chinese borders; second, it must withdraw its armed forces from Mongolia; third, it must discontinue supporting military Vietnamese provocations vis-a-vis China and the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea; fourth, it must sincerely engage in negotiations on the border line and achieve an agreement on the continuation of the border in the near future.

SPIEGEL: And you believe that the Soviet Union will do all that?

Tan: The Soviet-Chinese negotiations indeed have produced no result so far because of the insincerity of the Soviet side. I see no chance for a so-called reconciliation between China and the Soviet Union.

SPIEGEL: How does the world look in the early eighties from Beijing's point of view? Will there be war in the coming years?

Tan: Many politicians have said that the eighties will contain more tension and be more dangerous than the seventies, and some have compared the present situation with that prior to World War II. I do not fully share that opinion. The dangers for peace have become greater, as demonstrated by the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. But the Soviet Union has not yet concluded its strategic preparations. It has internal as well as external difficulties. Naturally, one must not underestimate the preparedness of the Soviet Union to run the ultimate risk.

But if the countries are prepared and vigilant to defend themselves against hegemonism, a third world war can be postponed. In this respect even the invasion of Afghanistan had a positive side: It has strengthened the vigilance of the world. A Chinese proverb says: "One must not feed the tiger until he has become great and dangerous."

SPIEGEL: Mr Tan, we thank you for this talk.

PRC DELEGATES ATTEND UN CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE

OW220738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 22 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Wellington, February 22 (XINHUA)--The 9th U.N. regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Pacific ended here this morning. About 160 delegates from 38 countries and regions, including those from Democratic Kampuchea, attended the conference which was held from February 11 to 22. China participated in the conference for the first time. Topics discussed at the conference included such mapping techniques as satellite position fixing and satellite observations to define maritime zone boundaries.

Yang Leiguang, vice-director of the China National Bureau of Surveying and Mapping and head of the Chinese delegation, acquainted the conference on February 14 with the progress China has made in surveying and mapping since 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded. Three papers--one on general progress in surveying and mapping and two on photogrammetry and adjustment of astro-geodetic net--were presented at the conference by the Chinese delegation.

The regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Pacific is organized by the U.N. Economic and Social Council once every three years. The last conference was held in 1977 in Bangkok, Thailand.

GATT REPORTS DISCOURAGING PROSPECTS FOR WORLD ECONOMY

OW151842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Geneva, February 15 (XINHUA)--Prospects for world trade in 1980 are not encouraging, said a report published here yesterday by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). "With increased political uncertainty, and a weakened state of business confidence," a picture of uncertainty will emerge in the future world economic situation, it said.

On the economic situation in 1979, the report pointed out that the value of world trade in 1979 exceeded 1,600 billion dollars, which was a record high. But the growth in world production slowed down from 4 per cent in 1978 to around 3 per cent in 1979. The report said that world agricultural output in 1979 declined for the first time since 1972. This decline stemmed mainly from a sharp fall in cereals production in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and a number of developing countries. The report also noted that there was a further slowing down in the growth of industrial output to around 3.5 per cent in 1979, again, the lowest growth rate in the post-war period; the growth of national income for these countries declined even further from the rate of 4 per cent in 1978, the lowest in the post-war period.

In Western capitalist countries, the report noted, the combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 1979 as a whole rose by nearly 4 per cent, the same rate recorded in 1978. Inflation increased substantially with consumer prices rising by 11 percent. Trade deficit of these countries also rose considerably.

VANCE IN EUROPE DISCUSSES WEST'S RESPONSE TO SOVIET INVASION

Discussions in Bonn

OW211252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bonn, February 20 (XINHUA)--The Western countries should make "a firm and coordinated response" to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, emphasized U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in his talks with leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany here. Vance has discussed the Western joint response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with F.R.G. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher since his arrival here yesterday evening.

It is essential that the Western countries clearly demonstrate their firm opposition to this act of aggression, said Vance. He held that the close consultations between the United States and the F.R.G. demonstrate that the two countries share a joint assessment of the Soviet challenges.

During the talks, Schmidt made an extensive analysis of the current situation and gave a detailed account of the views of the F.R.G. Government, within the framework of the overall plan of the West. The F.R.G. intends to commit itself to ensure the maintenance of a balance of power in central Europe, to render assistance to NATO member Turkey, to strengthen cooperation with the Arab countries in the gulf area and to accord economic support to Afghanistan's neighbouring country Pakistan.

Vance also discussed boycott of the Moscow summer Olympics with the F.R.G. leaders.

Vance left here for Rome this afternoon. He will visit Paris and London later.

Meets Italian Leaders

OW211706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Rome, February 21 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left here for Paris this morning after a brief visit to this country. He arrived here from Bonn yesterday afternoon.

Vance had talks with Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga and Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini and met with President Alessandro Pertini.

In their talks, Ruffini briefed Vance on the EEC foreign minister's meeting on February 19 and outlined a resolution put forward by Britain and agreed in principle by other EEC nations calling for a neutral Afghanistan, which will lead to Soviet withdrawal from that country. The Italian foreign minister also told Vance that Europe does not take a negative attitude on the developments in the international situation and urges the Soviet Union to observe the principles of the Helsinki conference.

Vance said, "We are in general agreement with it (the proposal on the neutralization of Afghanistan)." But he added, "There are a number of details that need to be worked out. These are extremely complex and will require a lot of work and study."

Vance indicated he would discuss with the West European allies not only short-term and tactical issues but long-term and strategical problems.

"We believe we will find that we assess the threat that we face alike and also will find that we have a common view of the path that we will follow both in the short and the long run," Vance said on the second leg of his four-nation tour to discuss the Afghan situation.

Meets French Foreign Minister

OW211901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Paris, February 21 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet here today on the international crisis resulting from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

He arrived here this morning from a tour of Italy.

After the talks, Vance said that their discussion showed that the United States and France had a great degree of similarities in seeking to attain the objectives of solving the crisis, but that there still existed differences between the two countries' positions concerning the actions to be taken in response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. They would continue to confer on the differences.

Discussions in London

OW220824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 22 Feb 80 OW

[Text] London, February 21 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today praised the British plan of making Afghanistan neutral as a "sound and important suggestion." The plan calls for an international guarantee of Afghanistan's neutrality to make the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from that country.

Vance arrived here from Paris this afternoon for talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

In answering reporters' questions, Vance said, "I've studied with great interest the plan which was put forward by Lord Carrington and was unanimously accepted at the meeting of the European Council in Rome two days ago." "I found myself in general agreement with the concept expressed in that (plan)", he stressed.

Immediately after his arrival, Vance had talks with Lord Carrington on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the uneasy situation in Rhodesia pending elections and other world affairs.

Questioned on the result of his four-nation tour, Vance told reporters after his talks with Lord Carrington that "I have found the discussion during the past two days very useful." "What we are seeking is that we discuss and see if we can reach agreement on the way to deal with the serious situation that is presented by the fact of the invasion of Afghanistan", he added.

It was reported that at a working dinner this evening with Lord Carrington, Vance had further discussed with his hosts the policy of the West on Afghanistan and the Olympic games in particular.

The U.S. secretary of state is scheduled to return to Washington tomorrow morning after a hurried round of consultations in Bonn, Rome, Paris and London.

U.S. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT NOTES SOVIET MIDEAST NAVAL BUILDUP

OW211347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1659 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb--According to a report from Washington, a U.S. Defense Department official said on 19 February: The Soviet Union has greatly strengthened its naval forces in the Indian Ocean. It has now deployed there 31 heavily-armed warships, of which 2 have marines on board.

The Defense Department official said that this fleet moving toward the gulf area is quantitatively superior to the U.S. naval forces deployed in that area. The official further said: For the first time, the Soviet Union has deployed in the area strong naval forces supported by a landing force. He added that the Soviet Marine Corps force is equipped with heavy weapons, including tanks.

Following the Soviet interference in Afghanistan, President Carter has decided to deploy 1,800 Marines in the gulf area. These Marines are now receiving training and holding exercises in the Philippines.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY FETES PRC ENVOY IN WASHINGTON

OW220826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 22 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Washington, February 21 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown and his wife gave a dinner this evening in honour of Chinese Ambassador Chai Zemin and his wife, expressing their gratitude for the hospitality accorded them during their visit to China. At the dinner, Secretary Brown and Ambassador Chai proposed toasts to the success of the visit and to the further development of the relations between the two countries and armed forces.

Present on the occasion were Deputy Secretary of Defence W. Graham Claytor Jr. and officials who accompanied the secretary on his China visit, and Xu Yimin, military attache of the Chinese Embassy.

XINHUA COMMENTARY WARNS AGAINST U.S. ILLUSIONS OF DETENTE

OW220730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 22 Feb 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Peng Di: "On So-Called Not Return to Cold War"]

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA)--There should be no return to cold war, otherwise it may imperil detente--this is a catch-word of quite a few people in the United States.

While it reflects the desire of many people opposing tension in international relations, it betrays some people's underestimation of the current tense situation of the world.

As a matter of fact, the world today is not in the least characterized by a return from detente to cold war. On the contrary, there is the menacing fire of hot wars as well as the bitter wind of cold war. The 1970's began with the Soviet tanks rumbling into Czechoslovakia and ended amidst the roaring of Soviet tanks rolling into Afghanistan. During the years that intervened, the Soviet Union and its Cuban mercenaries and Vietnamese proxies became even more unscrupulous, mounting invasions in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and Kampuchea, with the sovereignty of many countries being trampled under foot, their governments toppled and people massacred. Wherever Soviet hegemonism has its way, the people there invariably fall victim to it. This can be likened to the Japanese invasion of China on September 18, 1931, the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1936 and Hitler's German invasion of Sudetenland in 1938.

The flagrant Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has at last widely shocked the public. Just as the New York TIMES points out, "The mood here (in Washington) has changed in the last few days." From President Jimmy Carter to the man in the street, from leading government officials and military officers to Congressmen, all expressed strong feelings against the Kremlin and put forth many new viewpoints concerning the present situation.

They noted that first of all, the Soviet ambitions for aggression and its ability in making adventures must not be underestimated. The U.S. authorities have explicitly pointed out for the first time that the supply of grains, credits, technology and equipment to the Soviet Union, instead of satisfying its appetite for aggression and expansion, can only bring disaster.

Second, the U.S. capability to confront the Soviet Union should not be overestimated. High-ranking officers of the three U.S. armed services have admitted openly for the first time that U.S. military strength lagged behind that of the Soviet Union in many aspects and great efforts must be made to catch up with the Russians.

Third, the 1980's will be a decade full of danger, particularly the first five years when Soviet ambition may lead to a military confrontation between big powers.

Fourth, for a long time, the established strategic arrangements of the United States have been made for fighting one and a half wars. Now, in the face of all-round Soviet contention for supremacy and Soviet-engineered troubles everywhere, the United States has to get prepared to fight several wars in different places simultaneously.

Fifth, Europe is the strategic area of both the United States and the Soviet Union. But emergencies may arise in areas other than Europe, particularly in the Middle East, South Asia, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Therefore, it is imperative for the United States to adopt emergency measures, including armed force, to check the continuous Soviet southward drive.

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Noteworthy is the fact that in face of such a challenge, the U.S. theory of balance which stands for the United States and the Soviet Union being equals and a U.S.-Soviet relationship of both contention and cooperation has been somewhat shaken. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently told newsmen that even if the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan, it might not be possible for the U.S.-Soviet relations to be restored to their previous dimensions.

However, neither Afghanistan nor Kampuchea is the "heart of Europe". Moreover, it is the practice of the Soviet Union to harp on "detente" to gain time for consolidating its gains after an adventure, assuaging people's anger and splitting other countries before it embarks on a new one. This has left a false impression on some U.S. Congressmen, columnists and political figures. Up to now, they still contend that the gravity of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan should not be overestimated and warn against over-reaction and a return to the cold war. Some even describe the Soviet invasion as a defensive action out of security consideration with no intention to drive southward. Naturally this view is approved by students who are reluctant to join the armed forces.

Apparently, the contention of "a return to the cold war" still finds support among some people. It may be that the disaster created by the Soviet Union has not spread to Western Europe and the United States, so some people there still have a sense of security. Or it may be that they are lulled by the Soviet song of "detente", thus harbouring illusions and slackening their vigilance. Or simply they are resigned to forbearance and conciliation in face of the Soviet nuclear bluff.

The Second World War provided people with a grave lesson augmented by many new ones in the past years. One would like to ask: To whose advantage is it if one views the present turbulent world as an epoch of detente and describes resistance to aggression as a return to the cold war? It may be beneficial to ponder over and unfold discussions on this question at this historical juncture.

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

OW211248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Washington from Paris yesterday in the company of his wife Princess Monique, according to reports from Washington. He is reportedly going to meet with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his stay in the United States.

Sihanouk planned to visit other North American and West European countries following his visit to the U.S.

BEIJING IN KOREAN REVIEWS STEPS IN NORTH-SOUTH DIALOG

SK220632 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1125 GMT 21 Feb 80 SK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Delegates of the DPRK Government and South Korean authorities held the second round of contacts between them on 19 February at Pammungak to arrange a direct meeting of the premiers of both sides. In connection with procedural matters regarding the premiers' talks, both sides agreed on six points.

Earlier, on 6 February, both sides had the first round of contacts and advanced their respective proposals on the venue of the premiers' meeting and other issues related to the meeting.

The idea of having the premiers of the North and the South hold direct talks was recently initiated by Premier Yi Chong-ok of the Administration Council of the DPRK, who on 11 January suggested the idea to South Korea's Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwak. Sin agreed to the idea in a reply letter to Yi on 24 February.

For a long time in the past the KWP and the DPRK Government had constantly worked for the reunification of the fatherland. On 6 August 1971, President Kim Il-song said that the Northern side of Korea is willing to have contacts with South Korea's political parties, including the Democratic Republican Party whose president is Pak Chong-hui, organizations and individuals.

At that time, South Korean authorities had only to respond to the North's proposal [words indistinct]. Thus, the dialog between the North and South of Korea was formally inaugurated.

In early May 1972 President Kim Il-song advanced the well-known three principles for national reunification: independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. On 4 July of the same year, a joint North-South statement confirming the three principles was released. Soon afterwards both sides inaugurated the North-South Coordinating Committee [NSCC], which held its session.

However, the Pak Chong-hui clique use the North-South dialog as a tool to tide over the difficulties it faced and to meet the people's pressure, and showed no sincerity toward national unity and reunification. As a result, after only three meetings the NSCC was on the verge of disruption.

On 23 May 1973 President Kim Il-song advanced the five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. It called for the elimination of military confrontation, the realization of multilateral cooperation and exchanges, the convocation of a great national congress, the promotion of national unity and, based on these, the realization of a confederation of the North and South in which the systems currently existing in the North and South are allowed to remain for the time being. He explicitly said that he is adamantly against any two Koreas plots.

Pak Chong-hui, however, arrested and massacred the patriotic personages calling for national unity and reunification and this led the NSCC, which was to hold a session in September of that year, to a breakdown, thus suspending the North-South dialog.

On 8 September 1978 President Kim Il-song, in a speech commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, made it known once again that, for a peaceful solution of the reunification question, the door is open for a dialog with the South Korean rulers and political parties.

On 23 January 1979 the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland came up with a four-point proposal for national reunification. Soon afterwards the North side, in a series of initiatives beginning February of the same year, stopped slanderous propaganda against the South side and proposed to carry out working-level talks soon, calling for the replacement of the NSCC with a preparatory committee for national reunification.

From 17 February to 13 April last year, liaison delegates from the North and South had three rounds of contacts at Panmunjom. However, the dialog broke down again as the Pak Chong-hui clique continuously rejected attempts to make progress.

On 26 June last year the KCNA, under authorization, expressed the North side's willingness to hold talks with Pak Chong-hui.

Since the shooting death of Pak Chong-hui last October, the North side again took the initiative by calling for the meeting of the premiers of both sides and obtained the concurrence of South Korea.

OHIRA DISCUSSES JAPAN-U.S. SECURITY TREATY, AFGHAN CRISIS

OW151704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, February 15 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said some tensions exist in the Persian Gulf area and "U.S. forces can move freely so long as they honor the Japan-U.S. security treaty and we have no intention at the moment to impose new rules or restrictions on them", according to KYODO report.

His statement was made yesterday at the House of Councilors Budget Committee meeting in response to a question by opposition Komeito lawmaker Tomi Baba about possible deployment of U.S. Marines in Okinawa to the Middle East area. Tomi Baba said the U.S. military deployment might provide a third country with a pretext to attack Japan and urged the restriction of such a deployment.

"Flexible interpretation and operation of the security treaty are not permissible as the treaty itself has not been changed," the Japanese prime minister added.

Referring to the current Soviet-U.S. confrontation over the Afghanistan issue and the new U.S. strategy toward the Middle East, Ohira held that the existing tension in the Persian Gulf is not only a vital question for the United States but also a matter of worry to world peace and stability.

Answering a Democratic Socialist Party Dietman, Ohira said that it is a fact that the Soviet Union has built up its military presence near Japan. "We can't help but consider the Soviet move a growing potential threat to Japan", the prime minister stressed.

XINHUA VIEWS JAPANESE ENVOY'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

OW201246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, February 19 (XINHUA)--Former Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda left here today on a 25-day tour of eight Middle East and South Asian countries as a special envoy of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira. This is an important part of a series of Japan's diplomatic moves in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, showing a new face of the country's diplomacy.

The Soviet act has got on the nerves of the United States, Japan and West European countries, which are worrying about the possibility of another Soviet drive in the Middle East or South Asia and are trying to prevent it. Answering interpellations in the Diet on February 15, Prime Minister Ohira stated clearly that tension around the gulf was a grave matter which could affect not only the vital interests of the United States but also peace and stability of the world. He said he could well understand the U.S. efforts to improve the situation there by removing tension through the deployment of a deterrent force. Japan will give her support because it wants to contribute to world peace within a permissible scope, he added. It is apparent that Sunao Sonoda's trip is precisely prompted by such a situation.

The special envoy's tour will cover the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Oman, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Iran in the Middle East and the two South Asian nations of Pakistan and India. After accepting the request to make the tour, Sunao Sonoda told the press that the gulf countries are under Soviet threat as a result of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. His mission, he said, would not be limited to economic problems, such as securing stable oil supply from the Middle East. Instead, the primary objective will be to have talks with the leaders there on the political role Japan is able to play to contribute to peace and stability in that region. He stressed the need for Japan to adopt an independent policy towards the Middle East and expressed the belief that Japan's political role would be appreciated by the ASEAN and other Asian countries. However, he said, prosperity and stability in the region can not be realized without close cooperation among the U.S., Western Europe and Japan. He also stressed the importance to strengthen Japan-U.S. relations centering around the security treaty in order to counter Soviet expansion. But Japan would not act as a mouthpiece for the United States or do the same thing as U.S. does, he said.

The Japanese press pointed out that Japan used to be an outsider of international political problems such as security in the Middle East, provided its supply of resources is ensured. Whereas Sonoda's tour is not for solving resource problems but probing how Japan should contribute its cooperation and play its part in promoting peace in the Middle East and the rest of the world.

Commentators here gave particular attention to Sonoda's visit to Pakistan. The Japanese Government has decided to offer an aid of 30,000 million yen to Pakistan within the current fiscal year. Prior to Sonoda's trip, Deputy Foreign Minister Yasue Katori had visited Pakistan and India. Reporting on his tour, Katori told Prime Minister Ohira yesterday Pakistan hopes to get more aid from Japan. To this, Ohira expressed his understanding.

Besides, Japan is planning three significant visits for the first half of this year. In March, Foreign Minister Saburo Okita is going to visit the United States to discuss ways to strengthen Japan-U.S. cooperation. In April, the Afro-Asian study group of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party will send a delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In May, Prime Minister Ohira will probably pay a visit to Southeast Asia. All these planned activities give expression to the positive approach of Japan in international affairs in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

THAI MINISTER ON FOREIGN TROOPS WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW210757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, February 21 (XINHUA)--Thailand is planning a diplomatic offensive to muster ASEAN and European support to back the demand that all foreign forces pull out of Kampuchea, Thai official sources disclosed yesterday.

The sources said that the newly-appointed Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila was to seek support from his counterparts in the ASEAN and the European Economic Community during a ministerial meeting of the two blocs to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, next month. The Thai foreign minister would also call for the convening of an international conference for this end, the sources said.

The Bangkok POST reported today that Foreign Minister Sitthi would explain to the ASEAN and EEC ministers the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the accompanying problems of refugees and Thailand's desire to see the conflict end quickly.

Last year, the United Nations adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea as the first step towards solving the conflict. However, the resolution remains unfulfilled. Thailand's efforts is considered as a follow-up of what the ASEAN and other countries achieved during the last U.N. General Assembly.

XINHUA CITES THAI MILITARY SPOKESMAN ON SRV INTRUSIONS

OW211648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, February 21 (XINHUA)--For the past month, Vietnamese troops have frequently intruded and fired artillery shots into Thailand along the whole Thai-Kampuchean border, and sent infiltrators on intelligence missions, seriously threatening the security of Thailand. Lt. General Som Kataphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, said this at a press conference here today.

He pointed out: "The Vietnamese do these to find out Thai military positions, apparently in preparation for a major sweep (against Thailand)." Thailand has remained neutral on the Kampuchean issue, however it must be fully prepared for any eventualities, he declared.

Lt. General Som said it is not at all peaceful in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas. There has been frequent Vietnamese troop movements in Kampuchea in an attempt for a new offensive. The Vietnamese troops are not pulling back from the Thai-Kampuchean border area as some papers had reported. Instead, there had been reinforcements of Vietnamese troops along with the arrival of more military hardware, he revealed.

When asked to comment on Nguyen Co Thach's assertion that Vietnam would withdraw some of its troops from Kampuchea, Lt. General Som stated that this is meant to cheat world opinion and therefore untrustworthy. Vietnam even rejected Thailand's proposal to establish a security zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, how could it be possible for Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea? he asked.

According to a press release from the Information Office of the Thai Supreme Command today, among the repeated intrusions into Thailand by Vietnamese troops since mid-January, at least four involved exchanges of fire between Vietnamese and Thai troops. The latest incident occurred on February 14 when nearly 2,000 Vietnamese as well as Khmer Rouge puppet troops intruded into Ban Laem village in Chanthaburi Province. It is only after Thai troops fired warning artillery shots that the invaders retreated. On January 18, a group of Thai patrol troops were fired on in the same area by Vietnamese troops and one Thai soldier was killed and another wounded.

MORE BOAT PEOPLE ARRIVE IN THAILAND

OW201549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, February 20 (XINHUA)--Another group of 83 Vietnamese boat people arrived yesterday afternoon at the coastal district of Huasai in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province of southern Thailand. Chief Inspector of Huasai Police Station Somboon Pakdeephon announced this morning that these Vietnamese would be sent to the Songkhla Vietnamese refugee camp. Since the beginning of this month a total of 453 Vietnamese boat people have landed in Huasai District, police authorities said.

According to the Thai press, deputy under secretary of state for interior, Srisak Dhamarak, told reporters yesterday that after a period of cessation, more Vietnamese boat people started to flee into Thailand. Several thousands of Vietnamese refugees had arrived at Chanthaburi in the east and Songkhla in the south in the past two months, he said.

MALAYSIA BUILDS UP DEFENSE FORCES, HOLDS WAR GAMES

OW171330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 17 (XINHUA)--Malaysia is striving to build up its defence forces and enhance their combat readiness for a conventional war in view of the tense situation in Southeast Asia, according to news reports from Kuala Lumpur today. Malaysian Deputy Chief of General Staff Major General Datuk Zain announced recently that the country's 26,000 reserves of the territorial army will be doubled by 1983 to match the manpower of the standing army.

He said this in the east coast state of Pahang during a 15-day "war games" there involving 20,000 troops. In the exercise, Malaysian troops are supposed to deal with a hypothetical enemy advancing down peninsular Malaysia's east coast from the north. The purpose of the exercise is to enrich the Malaysian Army's experience in conventional warfare, the general said. The war games will end on February 24.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS VISIT JIANGSU FOR NEW HOTEL OPENING

Welcoming Banquet

OW200303 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress and the provincial people's government hosted a banquet last night to warmly welcome the representatives of the Australian Government who arrived in Nanjing for a visit by invitation and who will attend the opening ceremony of the (Binshan) Hotel, which Australia helped build. The two representatives were Australian Ambassador to China Woodard and Vice Premier of the State of Victoria Thompson.

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At the banquet, Xu Jiatun, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, gave a toast. He said: Last year, I led the Jiangsu provincial friendship delegation on a visit to your country. I saw with my own eyes the achievements you made in construction. I was impressed, and the memories remain fresh in my mind. During my visit to Australia, Jiangsu Province and the State of Victoria officially established friendship ties. I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to Ambassador Woodard and Vice Premier of the State of Victoria Mr. Thompson, who have contributed to building this friendship city of Nanjing.

Ambassador Woodard and Vice Premier Thompson also gave toasts in appreciation of the hospitality accorded them by the people of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality. They pledged themselves to make new contributions toward further strengthening and developing the cooperation and friendship between the Australian and Chinese peoples.

Also attending the banquet were Vice Governor of Jiangsu Wang Bingshi and responsible persons of departments concerned under Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality.

Opening Ceremony

OW201318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Nanjing, February 20 (XINHUA)--Two new hotels built in Australian style with loans from the Australian Government were formally opened at a ceremony in this east China city today. C.G. Woodard, ambassador to China and representative of the Australian Government, Wang Bingshi, vice-governor of Jiangsu Province, and L.H.S. Thompson, vice premier of Victoria State, cut the silk ribbons.

The new hotels were built in accordance with an agreement signed in January 1979 by the China Travel Service and the Australian company Great Sincere (Victoria) PTY, Ltd. They are the first hotels to be built in China with Overseas Chinese and foreign loans.

Beginning last May, the Australian company undertook the construction of eight hotels in China with low-interest loans from the Australian Government. The six others are being built in Suzhou, Wuxi and Zhenjiang in Jiangsu Province and Guilin in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. All prefabricated building materials required and indoor fittings and furniture have been provided by the Australian company, with repayments being made in installments after the hotels begin to function. Each hotel building has 110 rooms on two storeys. The rooms are comfortably furnished to world tourist standards. The hotel is air-conditioned, and colour television and refrigerators are available for the occupants of the rooms. Wallpaper, carpeting and curtains in the rooms are harmonized, while the decor of the dining room and ballroom is also calculated to produce a relaxing atmosphere.

Also present at today's opening ceremony were W.G. Burns, minister-counsellor of the Australian Embassy in Beijing, L.J. Lui, general manager of the Great Sincere (Victoria) PTY, Ltd. and Chen Mianzhi, deputy director of the travel service.

Xu Jiatun, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the Australian friends.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS 'MASSACRE' IN AFGHANISTAN

HK220701 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 80 p 3 HK

[Article by Liang Li: "The Soviet Aggressors Are Sowing Seeds of Hatred--the Truth About the Massacre in Kerala in Afghanistan"]

[Text] It was a fine Friday, 20 April 1979. At 0900, 30 Soviet-made tanks suddenly encircled Kerala, 115 miles northeast of Kabul. With the tanks came an armored car that disgorged 100 Afghan troops, 100 Afghan police and 20 Soviet military advisers.

The soldiers went to one house after another to tell people that the government had come and would hold a jirga with them. The inhabitants went to the jirga unarmed because taking arms to a jirga would be an insult, according to their customs.

The Afghan commander ordered the leaders of the village to assemble all the men in the field near the village. The villagers knew there would be trouble. On the previous day, the Muslim underground forces had attacked government troops and the government had given arms to the 5,000 villagers to fight the "rebels." However, the Pushtu villagers sincerely supported the struggle to safeguard national independence.

The frightened women and children looked on from a mosque a hundred paces away. Afghan soldiers ordered the men to line up, then the commander berated the villagers for betraying the Taraki-Amin regime. The commanders ordered the men to yell "hurrah" for the government. However, the men shouted: "Allah Akbar"--God is great.

The Afghan commander immediately consulted with the Soviet advisers. The chief Soviet adviser was a big fellow with greyish light brown hair. The Soviet, in turn, spoke by radio to a Soviet helicopter that was hovering overhead. At this moment, the soldiers ordered the villagers to press tightly together, and one officer took their photos and then ordered them to squat on their heels and put their hands in the air.

Suddenly, the helicopter flew off, and the Soviet adviser barked "fire" in Pushtu. The soldiers then shot pointblank at the unarmed villagers with their AK-47 automatic rifles. Within minutes, more than 1,100 men lay in blood. Once again the army photographer came forward to take pictures of the corpses. In response to a weeping woman who ran up to him, a Soviet adviser declared contemptuously: "You can be sure that next year's potato crop will be a good one."

In all, about 200 of Kerala's men escaped execution. Some survived because they were away from the village at the time. Others were spared because they were dressed like women and hid in the mosque. Afghan soldiers lifted the veils of those they suspected, caught some of the disguised men and shot them. Some were shoved into a pit by a bulldozer and buried alive.

That same night, Kerala's women and children left the village. After several days on foot, they crossed the Raghai and Ghakhy passes into Pakistan's Bajaur Region. The few surviving men who arrived later tried their best to help the starving widows and orphans.

The Soviet authorities are attempting to deny this massacre in Kerala, but the blood-and-tears accusations by the refugees who witnessed the killings have revealed the lies of Moscow. Debts of blood must be paid in blood.

The aggressors who sowed the seeds of hatred in Afghanistan will never come to a good end.

KABUL SHOPS CLOSE TO PROTEST SOVIET OCCUPATION

OW211631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA)--Nearly all shops and bazaars in Kabul closed today in protest against the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, according to reports received here.

Almost 95 per cent of shopkeepers in the city followed instructions in leaflets circulated by guerrillas to show their "unanimous condemnation" of the Soviet intervention. Many shops were boarded up or closed by iron shutters, indicating the shut-down could last for some time. A lot of low-ranking officials and staff in government departments refused to go to work. "We have won a great victory today. We have shown the Russians what the Afghan people think of them," a shopkeeper told a group of Western reporters.

This is the first time in the history of Kabul to have such a massive shut-down of shops in the city, a KYODO report said. Its cause lies in the strong resentment harboured by the Kabul citizens towards the Soviet invasion. Therefore, the action has dealt not a small blow either at the Soviet Union or the Karmal regime, it commented.

XINHUA: SOVIETS POUR MORE TROOPS INTO AFGHANISTAN

OW211700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is pouring more troops into Afghanistan despite its pledge of "partial withdrawal". AFP reported yesterday that U.S. President Jimmy Carter's deadline for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan went unheeded with glum-faced Russian troops bogged down in snow, mud and Muslim rebellion.

Soviet troop strength was reported to have increased from about 85,000 to 95,000, and it was generally believed that Soviet troops are not likely to pull out swiftly. "Such a move would almost certainly mean the end within days of the Babrak Karmal regime, for the Afghan Army in its present decimated and demoralized form would not be able to contain the Muslim rebellion." "Moscow is not going to abandon after two months a regime it risked international odium to install, Western diplomats point out."

The report said, "Soviet troops appear to have had orders to maintain a low profile and to let the Afghan Army do whatever fighting had to be done. It was a policy which has failed." "The Afghan Army should in theory be doing all the leg work against the rebels. But it is reportedly down to half strength because of desertions, plagued by resentment of its Soviet overlords."

The report pointed out, "A military solution would be long and costly in both men and material and with the rugged individualism of the Afghan might never succeed."

According to a Japanese KYODO news service report, there are signs that the Soviet Union is increasing its troop strength in Afghanistan rather than withdrawing from there, ignoring the U.S. demand for Soviet troop withdrawal by February 20.

HAQ DISCUSSES PAKISTAN'S DEFENSE POLICY

OW201623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, February 20 (XINHUA)--President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said today that Pakistan wanted peaceful and friendly relations with all countries, particularly its neighbours, but was fully determined to defend its national independence and territorial integrity at any cost, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN. In his address at a ceremony marking the handing over of the first overhauled Mirage aircraft to the Pakistan Air Force at the Pakistan aeronautical complex in Attock District, he said Pakistan was deficient in some defence equipment and some of the armaments were "time-worn and obsolete", but the "unshakable determination of the nation to defend its independence and sovereignty is free from all deficiencies and shortcomings. And it is this resolve of ours which is our most effective weapon of defence".

He said the purpose of Pakistan's advance towards the goal of self-sufficiency in defence was to protect the country's territorial integrity. "It does not by any means imply that we entertain aggressive designs against anyone." He reiterated that, as a matter of policy, the Government of Pakistan desires peaceful and friendly relations with all countries, and more so with the neighbouring states. "But at the same time it is our firm resolve to defend our national independence and territorial integrity at any cost if we ever find them imperilled."

LI XIANNIAN MEETS BANGLADESH UN REPRESENTATIVE

OW211322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian today met with Khwaja Mohammad Kaiser, permanent representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations. Vice-Premier Li Xiannian had a wide-ranging discussion with this old friend of the Chinese people on the situation in Asia and other international problems. Also present at the meeting were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister, Han Nianlong, and minister of the Bangladesh Embassy in China, M. Arwar Hashim. Mr. Kaiser arrived in Beijing Tuesday at the invitation of Han Nianlong.

BANGLADESH PAPERS DENOUNCE SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW181704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 18 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Dacca, February 18 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union's direct occupation of Afghanistan and its threat of aggressive expansion to Iran, Pakistan and other territories in the region have literally brought Soviet imperialism to confrontation with the world people who now clearly see the worst-ever danger in it, said the Bangladesh weekly HOLIDAY in a recent article.

It said, "The fact of the matter is that what the Soviet Union did in Kampuchea through its regional hegemonist agent Vietnam about a year back or for that matter still earlier in the Horn of Africa through Cuban mercenaries and local agents there has now been done in Afghanistan by Moscow itself." The article said, "The Soviet Union now finds that its global hegemonic move has reached such a level that it should or can itself launch beyond its satellite zone a military campaign of aggression, first in its neighbouring countries and then in other areas.... And with its military fleet and fortresses set in Indochina on one side and in Afghanistan on the other, the Soviet imperialist lust is poised for similar misadventures in the South Asian subcontinent." Another paper, MORNING POST, said in an editorial recently, "Today it is Afghanistan which is the victim. Tomorrow it may be (?one of) its neighbours or the small countries in the Middle East or some other parts of the world."

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NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT REBUFFS SOVIET WARNING ON NATO EXERCISE

OW201555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Stockholm, February 20 (XINHUA)--Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Noroli said yesterday that his country needs a creditable defence and the storage of U.S. and NATO heavy equipment on the Norwegian soil is the prerequisite of this kind of defence, according to the Norwegian press.

The prime minister made the remarks at the National Executive Committee of the Norwegian Labour Party in Toensberg in response to a Soviet warning that Norway should not accept new plans for the storage of NATO equipment on its soil and allow the NATO exercise "Anorak Express" to be held in northern Norway. He pointed out that the exercise, scheduled for February 28, is nothing new and it is a natural content of the Norwegian defence.

Speaking of the principles for the solution of the problems between Norway and the Soviet Union, the prime minister emphasized that Norway's sovereignty must be respected and is not negotiable.

In a comment over the Norwegian radio on February 18, Norwegian Defence Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg also said that the storage of military materials of the allied forces in Norway is nothing new and preliminary storage of this kind of materials will contribute to the creditability of Norwegian policy.

SWEDISH EDUCATION MINISTER VISITS BEIJING

Meets Chinese Counterpart

OW201541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)--Mr. Jan-Erik Wikstrom, minister of education and cultural affairs of Sweden, and his wife Inger Wikstrom and their party arrived here early this morning for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education.

During their stay in China, Minister Wikstrom and his assistants will acquaint themselves with China's higher education, culture, press and broadcasting. Mrs. Inger Wikstrom, a noted pianist, will give three concerts in Beijing and Shanghai.

This morning, Chinese Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang held talks with Minister Wikstrom on increasing friendly exchanges between the two countries in the field of education. Minister Jiang Nanxiang gave a banquet in honour of the Swedish guests this afternoon. Later in the evening, Mrs. Inger Wikstrom gave her first concert at the central conservatory here, drawing enthusiastic acclaim from an audience of 1,000, including Minister Jiang Nanxiang and Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu.

Meets Fang Yi

OW211320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this morning with Jan-Erik Wikstrom, minister of education and cultural affairs of Sweden, and his party.

During a friendly conversation, Minister Wikstrom expressed interest in China's programme of scientific research and efforts to train scientists and technicians. "You have high aims and lofty aspirations to develop our own science and education," he remarked.

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Vice-Premier Fang Yi said China can learn from Sweden's experience, pointing out that "Sweden has trained many noted scientists and has made contributions to the discovery of rare-earth elements". Both expressed their desire to strengthen contacts in science and education.

Also present at the meeting were Chinese Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang, Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu and Sweden's Interim Charge d'Affaires in Beijing Vollrath Tham. Later in the evening, Chinese Minister of Culture Huang Zhen exchanged views with Minister Wikstrom on expanding cultural links between the two countries, and then hosted a banquet in his honour.

XINHUA NOTES PRESENCE OF SOVIET AGENTS IN SWITZERLAND

OW191655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA)--A Swiss Government spokesman said yesterday that about 200 of the 650 Soviet diplomats and United Nations officials working in Switzerland are Soviet intelligence agents, according to a report from Berne. This is the first time Switzerland officially gave the approximate number of Soviet agents.

Ulrich Hubacher, spokesman of the Federal Justice and Police Department of Switzerland, said the agents, working for either the Soviet military intelligence network GRU or the Soviet civilian intelligence service KGB, were closely watched by Swiss counter-intelligence. He confirmed a report in the Lausanne newspaper 24 HEURES that Switzerland was the only country apart from the United States to house two GRU offices. ~~The report noted that~~ the number of Soviet officials and their families had increased by 120 per cent to a total of 1,450 over the past nine years.

In a recent preliminary report on security policy, the Swiss cabinet expressed concern over the unnecessarily large diplomatic missions of certain unnamed countries.

SPAIN REJECTS SOVIET PROTEST OVER SPY EXPULSION

OW201306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Madrid, February 19 (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of Spain yesterday rejected the protest the Soviet Embassy here lodged with the Spanish Government against its expulsion of two Soviet spies, according to local press report.

Considering the Soviet note of protest unacceptable both in its form, content and tone, the Spanish Foreign Ministry has sent it back to the Soviet Embassy. Prior to this, a senior official of the Soviet Embassy had made an oral protest with the Spanish Foreign Ministry.

Oleg Suranov, director of the office of the Soviet Aeroflot in Spain, and Anatoli Krassilnikov, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy, were expelled from Spain on February 15 and 16 for engaging in espionage activities.

YUGOSLAVIA: LCY MEETS TO DISCUSS TASKS, WORK

OW211258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 20 (XINHUA)--Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, said here today, "The generations of the Tito era are capable of not only defending the revolutionary gains but also continuing to develop the gains for the genuine interests and the complete emancipation of the working class," according to TANJUG. Stane Dolanc was making a report on the work of the younger generation and the tasks of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia at the tenth plenary session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the LCY. He pointed out, "The youth of our country who live in the socialist autonomous community of multi-national Yugoslavia, regard freedom, independence, equality of all the nationalities as the most valuable gains of our people's arduous liberation struggle and socialist revolution. They do not allow anyone, whether from outside or inside, to endanger the gains. They are determined to safeguard them at any cost."

The League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia has 3.6 million members. Together with other young people, they are the leading and most active elements in the strengthening of national defence and the sense of organization of the society, he said. He stressed, "It is necessary to make the young people to understand the complicity of the international situation and the possible dangers for our country's security, so that they will exert themselves to carry out their duties and obligations in strengthening the national defence and social self-defence and defending the gains of socialist revolution." He concluded by stressing that "the solidarity, equality, fraternity of the Yugoslav people and their loyalty to the LCY and to the thought and cause of Tito are the invincible strength of Yugoslavia."

The session adopted a resolution on the younger generation's tasks and on strengthening the leadership of the LCY. It also outlined the work of the LCY for the year. A letter to Comrade Tito, passed at the session, expresses best regards to him and wishes him speedy recovery.

BEIJING MEETING MARKS CHOPIN'S BIRTHDAY

OW201633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 29 (XINHUA)--A ceremony to mark the 170th anniversary of the birth of the renowned Polish musician Chopin was held at the auditorium of the Central Conservatory of Music here this afternoon. The gathering, attended by over 1,000 people, was jointly arranged by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the China-Poland Friendship Association and the Chinese Musicians' Association.

Lu Ji, chairman of the Chinese Musicians' Association, paid warm tribute to Chopin's works, which, he said, reflected the composer's love for his motherland and his people, as well as his indignation at Poland's foreign rulers who oppressed and enslaved his motherland and his people. "Chopin and his works will not only remain fresh in the hearts of the Polish people, but also in the hearts of the Chinese people and the people of other countries," Lu Ji went on to say. "His pieces have become a bridge by which the Chinese people can come to understand the Polish people." He expressed his hope for the constant development and consolidation of the traditional friendship between the people of China and Poland.

Present at the gathering were President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan, a leading member of the China-Poland Friendship Association Zhu Ziqi, and Interim Polish Charge d'Affaires Mieczyslaw Cielecki. The ceremony was followed by two pieces by Chopin, Piano Concerto No. 2 in F Minor and Piano Concerto No. 1 in E Minor.

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KHOMAYNI CALLS FOR NATIONAL MOBILIZATION

OW211644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, February 21 (XINHUA)--Iranian leader Khomeyni last night urged all Iranians to undergo military and guerrilla training to defend the Islamic revolution, local press reported today. Giving his blessings in a message to large-scale "military, revolutionary guards and guerrilla" exercises to be carried out throughout the country during the "national mobilization week" beginning February 23, Khomeyni said, "You should ask forcefully the United States and any other government which is supporting this criminal Mohammad Reza Pahlavi for his extradition and the return of his wealth and do not rest until you achieve victory." His message coincided with the official announcement in New York that a five-man United Nations commission would visit Iran this weekend to investigate Iran's grievances against the deposed shah.

EGYPT TO PURCHASE ADVANCED WEAPONS FROM U.S.

OW211618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, February 21 (XINHUA)--Egypt would be able to purchase any most advanced weapons it wants from the United States under a new loan arrangement being discussed with U.S. officials, the AL-AHRAM reported today. In an interview with the paper, Egyptian Defence Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said yesterday that the new proposed agreement "opens the door of choice without restrictions before Egypt to obtain F-15 and F-16 fighters and M-60 A-3 tanks." The minister also said that the agreement "includes no conditions on the type of weapons which the United States will supply to Egypt." It "will put Egypt, for the first time, on an equal footing with Israel as far as arms are concerned," he added. The U.S. military delegation headed by Assistant Defense Secretary David McGiffert met 'Ali yesterday and discussed Egypt's arms requirements. Washington already opened a credit to Egypt of 1.5 billion U.S. dollars for the purchase of phantom F-4 jets, M-112 light tanks and two missiles. The credit was given last year following the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement.

UAE OIL MINISTER ON SOVIET THREAT TO OILFIELDS

OW211308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA)--United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah warns the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is "not the end of an event but the beginning" of its advance in the oil-rich Persian Gulf region, according to a KYODO dispatch from Abu Dhabi yesterday. Talking to Japanese pressmen accompanying special envoy Sunao Sonoda, Al-'Utaybah said, "The gulf states should first endeavor to defend themselves," he stressed, "but if the Soviets should come, we would ask our friends for help." He accused Moscow of trying to lay its hands on oil fields in the Middle East and take its share in Arab oil.

SINO-TANZANIAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OW211316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, February 20 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai held a reception here this evening to mark the 15th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty between China and Tanzania. Among about 200 guests were Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sokoine, Chief Justice Francis Nyalali, Trade Minister Ibrahim Kacuma, Junior Minister for Foreign Affairs Mohamed Ali Fom, and Mayor of Dar es Salaam Ramadhani Nyamka. A Chinese colour documentary was shown to the warm welcome of the guests. Chinese Consul in Zanzibar Zeng Bizhao also gave a reception to mark the occasion.

CHEN MUHUA, GU MU ADDRESS PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING

OW211616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA)--The emphasis of this year's public health campaign will be on the purification of drinking water and on sewage disposal in rural areas, and on industrial pollution in the cities. This is the decision taken at the fourth meeting of the Central Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee held here today.

In rural areas, where construction of new villages and water conservancy projects is under way, consideration will be given to the handling of drinking water and sewage, and the use of marsh gas.

In the cities, industrial waste must be dealt with effectively and occupational diseases prevented. The handling of night-soil, garbage and sewage will also receive attention, the committee revealed. Education and public health departments are urged to disseminate information about matters of public health and do research in this area. Today's meeting was attended by Chen Muhua and Gu Mu, vice-chairmen of the Central Patriotic Public Health Campaign Committee. Addressing the meeting, Chen Muhua stressed the importance of the public health campaign in the country's socialist construction, and called upon people throughout the country to take an active part in it. Gu Mu spoke on publicity work and the building up of new social customs and habits with respect to hygiene and sanitation. The participants discussed ways and means of improving urban and rural hygiene.

FORMER NPC OFFICIAL'S PAINTING COLLECTION PUBLISHED

OW211336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Guangzhou, February 21 (XINHUA)--A newly-published collection of paintings by He Xiangning has been offered for sale in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou during the spring-festival days. He Xiangning (1878--1972) was vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and president of the Union of Chinese Artists.

The cover of the collection carries the painting "Plum Blossom and Narcissus" which the author created in 1935, symbolizing China's revolutionary integrity. For the collection, 27 traditional Chinese paintings made from 1914 to 1962 were gathered. On the cover of the album is Ye Jianying's calligraphy "Collection of Traditional Chinese Paintings by He Xiangning". The contents also include a reminiscence "My Mother and Her Paintings" written by Liao Chengzhi, and a poem on her paintings written by the well-known poet Zhao Puchu. The collection, with octavo pages and published by the Guangdong People's Publishing House, is to be circulated throughout China.

STATE COUNCIL ESTABLISHES CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

OW161238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)--The State Council has decided to establish the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China. It will unify the work of the customs units and the composition of the personnel of the whole country.

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The decision points out that customs, responsible at points of entry and exit, carries out the government's import and export policies and relevant laws and decrees. The principles, policies, laws, decrees and regulations concerning customs are all to be worked out by the General Administration. The current decrees and regulations must be strictly observed and implemented. Local customs regulations should be submitted for approval to the State Council or departments authorized by it.

ROLE OF SECURITY SECTIONS OF ENTERPRISES EXPLAINED

OW110006 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0736 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb--At a recent work conference, the Ministry of Public Security once again specified the nature and functions of security divisions and sections in factories, mines and enterprises.

In accordance with the resolution of the 12th session of the 5th NPC regarding the validity of laws and decrees promulgated since the founding of the republic, the work conference stressed that the "decision on setting up security components in state financial and economic departments" issued by the State Council in 1950 remains in force. According to this decision, the security division or section is both a "component of the said departments" and an agency dispatched by the security department exercising the powers of the state public security organ under the leadership of the party committee of the parent department and the public security organ.

The recent conference on establishing security components in economic and cultural departments also pointed out that these security components should firmly accept the leadership of the party committee, follow the mass line and adhere to the principle of giving priority to preventive measures--paying greatest attention to important areas, dealing blows at the enemy and insuring safety.

'MAIN CONTENTS' OF FEBRUARY PLA JOURNAL REPORTED

OW220549 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Summary] "The February issue of JIEFANGJUN WENYI [PLA LITERATURE AND ART] has come off the press. The following are the main contents:

"The issue prominently carries the inscriptions by leading comrades of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission for the book 'The Most Beloved of the New Generation'." A commentator's article points out that the inscriptions praise the heroes and encourage the literary and art workers in the army. It calls on them to enthusiastically throw themselves into PLA life, conscientiously study the new situation and new problems and earnestly mold new socialist personages in their work to inspire the commanders and fighters of the whole army to continuously perform meritorious service for the people in the new Long March.

"The issue also carries the text of the speech by Comrade Wei Guoqing, director of the PLA General Political Department, given at the all-army cultural work conference. It also carries excerpts of the report by Comrade Liu Baiyu, director of the Culture Department of the PLA General Political Department, at the same conference."

Reflecting the writers' progress in writing skill, the short stories carried in the issue vividly describe the army's revolutionary humanism, heroism and invaluable experience in military life. "A Staff Officer and Three Generals" is an interesting story which boldly describes the complex feelings of commanders after they lose a battle.

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The writer carefully portrays how (Wang Naichang), a wise staff officer who considers everyone's interests, distinguishes between right and wrong on the question of responsibility and wisely enhances the unity of the generals, thereby raising their capability to analyze the situation in the wake of the negative battle experience." Other stories and poems depict prominent characteristics of PLA life.

HUANG HE IRRIGATION INCREASES FARM OUTPUT

OW211348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Zhengzhou, February 21 (XINHUA)--More than 1.06 million hectares of farmland in Henan and Shandong provinces is now irrigated with water diverted from the Huang He [Yellow River], formerly known as "China's sorrow". It was reported at a work conference held recently in Xinxiang, Henan Province, on the use of Huang He water for irrigation, that 58 counties benefit from water-diverting projects built since liberation in 1949 along both banks of the river on its lower reaches. These projects are able to divert 9,000 million cubic metres of water a year, through 72 culverts and sluice-gates, 55 siphon pipes and thousands of irrigation channels and ditches. It was also reported that 100,000 hectares of low-lying saline land along the Huang He in Shandong and Henan provinces was turned into rice paddies last year. As people used the silt-laden Huang He water for irrigation, the soil was covered with a layer of fertile silt and its saline content reduced.

Farm output has increased steadily in the formerly disaster-stricken counties. An example is Heze County in Shandong Province, where people built an irrigation system for 16,000 hectares. Output of grain on the land was about 4.3 tons per hectare last year. In the past, it had averaged no more than 1.5 tons at the best.

MINISTRY TO HELP STATE FARMS SET UP INTEGRATED ENTERPRISES

OW220812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 22 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation plans to set up a corporation to guide state farms in establishing complexes combining agriculture, industry and commerce. So far, more than 40 such complexes have been started on a trial basis by state farms in 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

In addition to producing and selling agricultural raw materials, the complexes now turn out industrial products and process some of their own farm products for sale after meeting quotas for delivery of products to the government. This enables the state farms to accumulate funds more quickly for the modernization of agriculture.

Zhao Fan, vice-minister of state farms and land reclamation, said that "the complexes are a kind of new undertaking in China aimed at accelerating agricultural development. In the long run, they will help narrow the differences between industry and agriculture and between town and countryside." Organization of such complexes has been successfully accomplished on state farms set up by the production and construction corps in the Xinjiang (Sinkiang) Uygur Autonomous Region. These state farms, established on 930,000 hectares of wasteland in this remote area, now operate 100 workshops and mines and a number of shops in addition to their farming and stockraising enterprises.

They generate electricity from their own power plants and turn out cotton and woolen textiles, refined sugar, confectionaries, alcoholic drinks and other industrial products. They also produce coal and cement. Half of the investment used by the state farms for construction and expansion of production have come from their industrial, transport, building and commercial enterprises.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY TO CONCENTRATE ON CHEMICAL FIBERS

OW090736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--China's textile industry is giving priority to the construction of chemical fibre plants this year, according to an official of the Ministry of Textile Industry in charge of capital construction today. Of the 34 new mills included in the 1980 plan, 21 are chemical fibre plants. The other are eight cotton mills, four woolen mills and one ramie mill.

The textile industry will receive more state investment funds and loans this year than in 1979 for building new plants and revamping existing mills, in line with the government decision to expand the light and textile industries. Eighty per cent of state investment will be used for the major chemical fibre projects, which will make raw materials, and bank loans will mainly be used to upgrade old equipment and add new equipment. More equipment will also be bought for cotton finishing processes, printing and dyeing and for woollen, ramie and silk mills.

The textile industry enlarged its production capacity in 1979 by 65,000 tons of chemical fibres, 70,000 tons of plastic resin and 600,000 cotton spindles. The Shanghai general petro-chemical workers, which went into formal operation last year, turned out 80,000 tons of synthetic fibres by the end of 1979. Its designed annual capacity is 102,000 tons of chemical fibres and 60,000 tons of polyethylene plastics. The plant is planning to start a second-stage project which will almost double the present capacity. Another big project in Jiangsu Province, with a yearly capacity of 360,000 tons of polyester fibres and 120,000 tons of polyester chips, is being planned. Three of China's big chemical fibre plants in Liaoning, Sichuan and Tianjin, all operating with imported equipment, are expected to go into trial operation this year.

The Liaoyang general petro-chemical fibre plant in Liaoning will put its polyester and nylon production lines into trial operation this year. The plant's olefine production line, put into trial production last year, has already turned out polyethylene and polypropylene which meet the required standards. With equipment imported from France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, the plant will turn out 120,000 tons of chemical fibres, of which 40,000 tons are to be stretched into filaments at the plant. The rest will serve as raw materials for other smaller chemical fibre plants. The Liaoyang plant will also produce 70,000 tons of plastic resin.

The big vinylon mill in Sichuan, with an annual capacity of 45,000 tons of vinylon and 95,000 tons of methyl alcohol, is scheduled to be completed this year. The mill will run on natural gas which is plentiful in Sichuan. Since the mill went into trial operation last year, it has turned out quality polyvinyl alcohol and vinylon.

Seven out of the nine smaller vinylon mills under construction throughout China have already been completed and gone into operation.

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Equipment from Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany is being installed at the Tianjin petrochemical fibre plant which has a designed yearly capacity of 80,000 tons of polyester. The plant is planned to go into trial operation later this year.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR MAINTENANCE OF POLITICAL STABILITY

OW211245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0743 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

["Apparent text" of RENMIN RIBAO 21 February commentator's article: "Develop Political Stability and Unity"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Feb--An important indicator of whether we can score decisive achievements in economic construction in the 1980's and then proceed to accomplish the gigantic goal of the four modernizations by the end of this century lies in whether or not we can maintain political stability and unity. Only with political stability and unity will it be possible to steadily develop economic construction. It would be difficult to realize the four modernizations in a turbulent political situation. This is commonly understood by the whole nation after 30 years' experience, especially after the experience of the 10-year-long catastrophe caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four", which was gained at a high cost. These experiences must never be forgotten.

In the past 3 years and more, our country has undergone a tremendous change which ended the turmoil caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," brought order out of chaos, opened up a new situation characterized by stability and unity, and marked the beginning of the new Long March to build the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. This is a remarkable achievement which has not come easily.

When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, they attempted to overthrow everything and to provoke all-out civil war. At that time, everyone felt imperiled and no one, old or young, could live in peace. Now the root cause of the turmoil--Lin Biao and the "gang of four"--has been eliminated, and the party Central Committee's ideological, political and organizational lines have returned to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This has basically guaranteed the political stability and unity of our country.

As we enter the 1980's, workers can work, peasants can farm, fighters can undertake training, students can go to school and young people can find jobs. There are prospects for the country's four modernizations, and the people's living standards have improved. What a gratifying, valuable and excellent situation!

However, this does not mean there is no factors of instability in our country. We should be prepared for danger in times of peace. Political stability and unity has only just begun to appear in our country, or, in other words, we now basically have political stability and unity. This situation has yet to be consolidated, and there are still factors of instability in various aspects. Only 3 years have passed since the smashing of the "gang of four." We have had insufficient time to solve all problems satisfactorily or perfectly. The chronic maladies left over from the 10-year-long catastrophe caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" cannot be totally cured in a moment. The "gang of four's" organizational and ideological remnants and factionalists still exist. There are also newly-emerging smash-and-grabbers, gangs of hooligans, criminals, counterrevolutionaries who carry out underground activities in close cooperation with foreign forces and Taiwan spy organizations, people who openly oppose the socialist system and Communist Party leadership, anarchists and ultraindividualists who disrupt social order and so forth.

These are all factors of instability. Although by nature they are different, they can combine under certain circumstances to become destructive forces, creating considerable chaos and loss. Under no circumstances must we take this situation lightly. In particular, we must not underestimate the capabilities of the remnants of the "gang of four;" otherwise, we will be mistaken.

In order to safeguard and develop the political situation of stability and unity, we must unswervingly implement the party's line, principles and policies--our stability and unity have been achieved on the basis of their implementation. The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC decided that the emphasis of the whole party's and the entire nation's work should be shifted to modernization, that there is no longer any need for large-scale and turbulent class struggle by the masses and that there is no longer any need for political movements that deviate from the goal of the four modernizations or are detrimental to them. This is a tranquilizer that will remain efficacious for a long time. Political stability and unity in our country can be guaranteed to last only when we persistently march along this line.

We still have a lot of work to do in this regard. We should continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to raise our consciousness in implementing the party's correct line. We must in no way exaggerate class struggle so that we suffer. We must resolutely implement the principle of "seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes when discovered." Continuous efforts should be made to rehabilitate those implicated by false charges, wrong sentences and frame-ups and to implement the party's various economic policies and its policy on people, in order to mobilize all positive factors. The situation of stability and unity can certainly be consolidated and developed when we do this well.

Some people say: "Now that the exploiting classes have ceased to exist, why is there still class struggle?" We can now see that both are objective statements. It is an objective fact that the exploiting classes have ceased to exist. It is also an objective fact that class struggle still exists. It is wrong to overlook either. Although not all our current struggle against counterrevolutionaries, serious saboteurs, criminals and criminal gangs is class struggle, it contains elements of class struggle. Of course, we must resolutely make a distinction between the two contradictions. As for the overwhelming majority of those who have disrupted social order, we should reeducate those who can be reeducated. We should take resolute legal measures against those who cannot be reeducated or cannot be effectively reeducated. Some comrades in a few localities are still soft on these people, which is impermissible. It is all the more necessary to enforce party discipline and state law upon the sworn followers and backbone elements of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and they must on no account be allowed to remain at large.

In dealing with those who committed serious mistakes while following Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we should consider how well they recognize their mistakes and now acquit themselves, help them by education and narrow the target of attack. However, we must not tolerate evil by abetting it and must sternly deal with those who still refuse to mend their ways, ideologically cling to what was advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and simply resist the implementation of the guidelines and policies laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. If we tolerate the remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," counterrevolutionaries and other criminals, it would only harm our stability and unity, the modernization program and the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. Then, the people would be dissatisfied with us.

It is also necessary to discuss the relationship between stability and unity on the one hand and liveliness on the other. Liveliness has not come easily and has developed along with stability and unity. Under our socialist system, these two areas are together in the main and are not contradictory. There cannot be liveliness without stability and unity when turmoil prevails everywhere. When "ten thousand horses stand mute" without liveliness, there cannot be stability and unity either.

Can some social trends of thought, especially those prevailing among some young people, such as the many writings that appeared on the "Xidan Wall" last year, be called liveliness? Their real argument is that socialism is not as good as capitalism. They naturally do not understand the actual conditions of capitalism. Many of them are misled and need to be redeemed through education. However, we must clearly understand their trends and true aims. We must not be so naive as to believe that nothing would go wrong if they were allowed to make trouble without restriction. A few people might ruin our great cause. Stability and unity concern the overall situation. We can advance in an orderly manner only when the expression of liveliness does not hinder stability and unity.

The Great Cultural Revolution proved that turmoil can only lead to retrogression, not progress. Progress can only be made in good order. It can be said that without stability and unity everything would be lost under the present circumstances, including democracy, the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and liveliness. We suffered in the past 10 years, but the people cannot afford to suffer any more turmoil, nor will they allow it to happen. Some of our comrades are somewhat ideologically confused in this regard, as if they had already forgotten their sufferings. We delayed many things during those years and we can no longer afford to do so. Only with socialist stability and unity will we be able to achieve what can be achieved in a planned and systematic way and satisfy the people's needs to the maximum.

Some people may ask if this does not mean another "tightening?" Our answer is: Did we say activities by counterrevolutionaries and various other saboteurs could be tolerated? Did we say the dictatorship of the proletariat could be abolished? Our stand on these issues has always been clear. Uphold the socialist road, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold the leadership of the Communist Party and uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought--these are our fundamental principles. Counterrevolutionaries and various other saboteurs who deliberately oppose these four fundamental principles and who engage in criminal activities should be sternly dealt with according to the law. Sternly dealing with these people will serve to educate the whole party and nation, as well as the overwhelming majority of criminals.

There are also other people who declare that the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee represents a relaxation while the four fundamental principles signify a tightening. This is also a misinterpretation. The first of the four fundamental principles demands upholding socialism. Can we possibly do without upholding socialism? Can there be any stability and unity if we do not uphold socialism? Can there be a powerful, modern socialist China if we do not uphold socialism?

The third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee asked for stability, unity and socialist modernization carried out on the basis of stability and unity. This is in the highest interests of the whole nation. As for developing socialist democracy and a legal system and "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," they are our party's persistent policies. They will always be enforced. Developing socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system and enforcing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," they are our party's persistent policies. They will always be enforced. Developing socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system and enforcing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" will promote stability and unity and the four modernizations.

We must not place them in opposition to each other. It is, undoubtedly, also a misunderstanding of the meaning of democracy and of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thoughts contend" if we believe that developing democracy and enforcing that policy gives us the right to disregard the general situation of stability and unity.

The basic measure for consolidating political stability and unity lies in strengthening the economy, promoting education and improving the legal system. Only when we have improved our economy and education and have perfected the legal system can we be perfectly sure that the whole society will advance in an orderly way. Comrades at the propaganda, education, theoretical and literary and art departments should also make concerted efforts in their respective fields. Successful work in these fields can play a very large role in guaranteeing, safeguarding and developing political stability and unity.

In his speech at the meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the PRC's founding, Comrade Ye Jianying called on the whole party, the entire army and the people of all nationalities to strive for the emancipation of the mind, for unity and stability and for the four modernizations. Let us shoulder this important historical task and strive for stability and unity and the four modernizations with concrete actions!

RENMIN RIBAO URGES IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY STYLE

HK211133 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 80 p 3 HK

[Commentator's article: "Further Increase Our Understanding of Developing the Party's Style of Work"]

[Text] The CCP is the force at the core leading us to carry out socialist construction. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has led the whole party in vigorously restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and it has succeeded in greatly improving party style. However, the question of party style is still an important matter of concern to the cadres and masses. The cadres and masses eagerly wish to further rectify party style for the benefit of the four modernizations. The demands and aspirations of the masses deserve our utmost attention.

Our party wholeheartedly serves the people. The traditional work style cultivated by our party in the course of protracted struggle was quite fine at first. What happened during the three decades after the seizure of political power throughout the country? As some veteran workers commented: "Party style was at its best in the early post-liberation period." At that time, despite the fact that the Kuomintang reactionaries were constantly spreading rumors and making slanderous accusations and many people living in the newly-liberated areas did not understand our party, the masses supported the Communist Party from the bottom of their hearts when they saw how our party cadres strove to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, wholeheartedly served the people and did not behave at all like officials. The flesh and blood ties between the party and the masses enabled us to smoothly bring about the great change from the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. As a result of this change, production quickly returned to normal and developed and the people's livelihood steadily improved. After 1957, certain errors appeared in our party's work and unhealthy tendencies developed among the cadres. However, we are able to halt these, because of our relatively normal inner-party life and because the party style was still quite good. Thus, we were able to withstand the trials and tribulations which occurred throughout the 3 years of economic difficulty. During the 10 years of turmoil when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" frenziedly pushed an ultraleftist line, the party's traditional work style suffered unprecedentedly great damage. The masses were aware of what was going on and regretted it. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the third plenary session, the people have been pinning high hopes on the party. [paragraph continues]

The more they yearn for the speedy realization of the four modernizations, the more they expect us to quickly repair the damage done to party style and fully bring into play the party's leading role in the modernization drive. We must make up our minds to rapidly revive the party style of the early post-liberation period and strive to do better than before in certain respects. This makes it imperative for us to make a special effort to oppose bureaucracy throughout the party by promoting the spirit of holding ourselves responsible to the people and doing more concrete work, oppose the practice of seeking privileges by promoting the spirit of building an enterprise through arduous effort and sharing weal and woe with the masses and oppose the violation of law and discipline by promoting the spirit of abiding by law and discipline and making strict demands on ourselves. In short, we must fully bring into play the exemplary role of communists.

The key to improving party style lies in the line and the leadership. The party Central Committee has now laid down the Marxist political and ideological lines for us and has reestablished organs for inspecting discipline at all levels. It has also exerted great efforts toward improving party rules and regulations, conducted education on the observance of law and discipline and vigorously grasped the work of handling cases of violation of law and discipline, thus setting an example for the whole party. The party committees in all localities have attached increasingly greater importance to the work of rectifying party style and upholding party discipline. The people are aware of and pleased with the progress we have made thus far in reviving and carrying forward fine traditions and work style of the party. The current problem is that the party committees in some localities and units have not paid enough attention to improving party style. "It's all lightning and no rain." They talked a lot but did very little work. They were inefficient and did not do things correctly. In their speeches, some party secretaries did not mention the unhealthy tendencies in their own localities and units. They did not examine the thinking and work style of cadres, although they did check up on the people's work from time to time. To change this situation, the most important thing is to solve the problem of understanding among the leading cadres at all levels. When the guiding ideology is correct, the question of work method is easy to handle.

The party committees must concentrate their energy on the modernization drive, which is in the fundamental interest of the people of the whole country and is a task of top priority. We should understand that it is impossible for us to accomplish socialist modernization without the leadership of the party. The unhealthy tendencies manifested by some cadres inside the party often obstruct the implementation of the party's line and policies and stop our party from correctly exercising leadership over the four modernizations. This gives rise to the question of how to properly handle the relationship between grasping the four modernizations and grasping the improvement of party style. If we regard the shift in the work focus as a call to concern ourselves with the economic affairs alone and do not attend to party style until after we have improved the economy, we will not be able to bring about an upsurge in the economy due to problems of the party style. On the contrary, if we think that the party style is important and concentrate on improving party style before attending to the four modernizations, we will delay the progress of the four modernizations and will not be able to yield good results in the work of improving the party style. Thus, the only thing we can do is to rectify in a systematic and planned way the most pronounced and unhealthy tendencies which are now affecting our modernization program by catering to the practice of the four modernizations and proceeding from the actual conditions in our own localities and units and bring them in line with the Marxist style of work in the course of bringing about a resolute shift in the work focus. In this way, the improvement of the party style will not hamper the four modernizations but will insure their smooth development.

Comrades of the party committees should learn the work method of "playing the piano" and should not concentrate on one thing alone. If the party only concerns itself with economic work and does not look after party affairs, it can never do a good job in the four modernizations. Here, it is necessary to clarify one point: The decision not to unfold a movement to rectify party style does not mean not to check the unhealthy tendencies. On the contrary, it requires us to carry out economic work in an active and down-to-earth way around the four modernizations. On this question, any passive understanding or misinterpretation is wrong.

Some comrades have been worried that the grasping of party style would dampen the enthusiasm of some of our cadres. The present state of affairs is the result of the internal injury caused by those unhealthy tendencies which had developed during the 10 years of havoc wrought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." This fetters the enthusiasm of this portion of cadres for the four modernizations. Thus, there is every need for us to praise good people and good deeds, revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and through the conduct of normal inner-party life, criticize the erroneous and backward thoughts and deeds of cutting oneself off from the masses and check all unhealthy trends and evil practices detrimental to the four modernizations. We are doing this because we love the cadres and want to help our comrades overcome foul practices. All we have done is to inspire the people's revolutionary enthusiasm and turn negative factors into positive ones. How could this dampen the enthusiasm of cadres? What is more, our policy is mainly to educate people and take prevention beforehand--"learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient." We will not confuse the targets of attack with the targets of education and "overthrow and discredit" the cadres on the slightest provocation as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did. It is true that the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist policy of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" may assert its presence from time to time. However, people who have had enough suffering will be able to resist and rectify these foul practices once they appear. There is also the pernicious influence of what we called "let us have more flowers and less thorns." To put it bluntly, this means "showing off one's cleverness" and "currying favor." This attitude and the practice of abandoning the party's principles and conniving at, even pandering to, unhealthy tendencies will not only harm those cadres who really behaved in this way but will dampen the enthusiasm of other cadres and the masses. At present, we must pay particular attention to preventing and overcoming these unhealthy tendencies.

"If the leader is upright, people will do the right things without being told; if the leader is not upright, people will not follow his orders." This is a wise remark made by our experienced forefathers on how to bring peace and stability to our country. This lesson is also of great importance to us in our present endeavor to rectify party style and strictly enforce party discipline. The leading comrades of some party committees fixed their attention on others when they talked about rectifying the party style but turned a blind eye to the unhealthy tendencies in their own groups. For this reason, their repeated calls to rectify party style, though well-argued, did not carry much force. We should help these cadres and make them understand that to rectify party style, they must start with themselves, with the leading groups and with those who work at their side. Only in this way can they exercise truly effective leadership over the work of rectifying party style. As communists, it is all the more necessary for us to be strict with ourselves. We should not forgive ourselves for having undesirable thinking and work style by claiming that other leading cadres still manifest certain unhealthy tendencies.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR PLAIN LIVING, HARD STRUGGLE

OW180019 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 17 Feb 80 CW

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 17 February commentator's article: "Develop the Pioneering Spirit of Plain Living and Hard Struggle"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb--RENMIN RIBAO today carries a commentator's article entitled "Develop the Pioneering Spirit of Plain Living and Hard Struggle." The article says: To achieve decisive success in the four modernizations in the 1980's and realize our great ideal of building our country into a powerful modern socialist state by the end of this century, we must meet an important requirement: The whole nation must greatly develop the pioneering spirit of plain living and hard struggle.

The article points out: Pioneering work is not easy. After overcoming numerous dangers and hazards and innumerable trials and tribulations, the CCP finally succeeded in leading the vast number of masses to topple imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, which weighed like three big mountains on the backs of the Chinese people before liberation, and founded the People's Republic. We now want to realize the four modernizations on the good earth in China, and this is also a kind of pioneering work. In starting and building this great cause which will last for centuries, we need not charge under a hail of bullets or brave untold dangers, as were often the case during the revolutionary war years. However, the herculean nature of our great cause and the strict demands it makes on a revolutionary are the same as those in the past. As we all know, ours is a vast country with a large population and a weak economic foundation. Our economy, technology and education were relatively backward. What was worse, they were sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a long period of time. As a result, we lost time.

Under these circumstances, it is certainly no easy job to realize the four modernizations. We must honestly work hard to pioneer our cause. We must not only maintain the fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle, but we must also continuously and greatly develop it in the new Long March. In implementing the four modernizations, we now have relatively good international conditions. We can utilize foreign funds and techniques. However, foreign aid cannot replace our own efforts. We must always put our stress on self-reliance. Ours is a big country with a population of nearly 1 billion people. It is impossible for us to purchase our modernization. We can only work hard to realize it. We must work hard to pioneer our cause over a considerable length of time. Our cadres and masses must understand this and be determined to work hard.

The article continues: Working hard to pioneer our cause is not the business of the economic departments alone. All government organizations, army units, schools, people's organizations and institutions must, without exception, follow the principle of building the country through hard work and thrift and must try to do more with less money. It is necessary to resolutely criticize views like "there is no harm in wasting" and "waste is right." It is necessary to handle major cases of losses and waste sternly. It is necessary to form a habit throughout the whole society which regards practicing economy as glorious and waste as disgraceful.

Our people's living standards today are not high. Our life is already hard. Is it still necessary to advocate plain living and hard struggle? The article answers in the affirmative. We want to improve the people's lives and also advocate plain living and hard struggle. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" trumpeted the so-called "pauper's socialism," "pauper's transition" and "pauper's revolution, arguing that only pauperism could make revolution and that only universal poverty meant socialism. They maintained that only if the people remained poor would communism be achieved and that they would become revisionists if they became well-off. Thus, they said the people would take the capitalist road and capitalism would be restored.

All this shows how Lin Biao and the "gang of four" distorted and slandered scientific socialism. Our socialist revolution and construction are aimed at emancipating and expanding the productive forces. The purpose of the four modernizations is to make our country rich and strong and to greatly improve the material and cultural life of the people.

The article points out: The living standards of our people can be improved only gradually by developing production, there is no other way. Therefore, it is necessary to handle the relationship between production and livelihood correctly and not to stress livelihood while deviating from production. It is necessary to handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption correctly. Too much accumulation will hamper the improvement of the people's standards due them and this will not do; too little accumulation will hurt the people's long-term interests and this will not do either. If we distribute and eat up what we produce, our new construction will be out of the question, and expanded production will also be impossible. As a result, the development of production will come to an end and the continuous improvement of our living standards will become hopeless.

The article emphatically points out: To develop the pioneering spirit of plain living and hard struggle, it is necessary to urge party members and cadres, particularly senior cadres, to take the lead first. Party members must play the exemplary vanguard role and be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. Our senior cadres have all lived through hardships and experienced many difficult situations. We deeply understand that if our cadres share the comforts and hardships of the masses and become one with them, we can surmount any kind of difficulty. In readjusting the national economy and engaging in the four modernizations, we still face many difficulties. We must still share the comforts and hardships of the masses. Only then can the whole nation work hard and be dedicated heart and soul to realizing the four modernizations.

Many proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have set brilliant examples in plain living and hard struggle and have contributed very precious spiritual examples to our party and nation. Surely we must often think of the road we took in the past and not forget the Yanan spirit and the work style of the old Eighth Route Army. It is necessary to be concerned more with the well-being of the masses. We must not be concerned only with our own livelihood. Of course, we must never seek special privileges. Although only a very tiny group of cadres seek special privileges, their behavior hurts our party's prestige, sabotages the ties between the party and masses, dampens the masses' enthusiasm and corrupts social values. We must resolutely eliminate this behavior.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROSPECTS FOR BUMPER HARVEST IN 1980

OW201231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0719 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 20 February editorial: "Strive for a Bumper Harvest This Year With Full Confidence"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb--As the whole nation enjoys the spring festival, the 800 million peasants in the country are jubilantly celebrating last year's good harvest and are prepared to reap an all-round bumper harvest this year.

After a good harvest in 1978, we reaped a relatively good all-round harvest in 1979. Our grain output last year increased by more than 20 billion jin and oil-bearing crops increased by over 10 percent. Considerable development occurred in animal husbandry, cotton and other industrial crops increased in varying degrees, and commune- and brigade-run enterprises continued their development while readjusting themselves.

As production has developed, the purchase prices of farm and sideline products have been raised while agricultural taxes and state purchases of grain have remained stable. The collective economy of the people's communes has been further strengthened and commune members' income and grain rations have generally increased. The rural economy, which was damaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," is brisk again. Thus, a thriving agriculture for which people have been hoping for years has begun to appear in most areas. The situation in the countryside is getting better with each passing day, to the satisfaction of the 800 million peasants and people throughout the country. This is of decisive significance in promoting the stability and unity of the entire nation and the development of the national economy as a whole.

The situation in the countryside has exceeded many people's expectations in its fast and strong development over the past year or so. This has effectively promoted the historic development of our country's four modernizations. As for important achievements on the agricultural front, we should fully take them into account. It should also be pointed out, however, that our agriculture has only just begun to take a favorable turn. This is largely rehabilitative in nature; it is not, so to speak, a radical change. Our grain is still quite insufficient, and the level of our per-capita grain output is still very low in world terms. Agricultural labor productivity and the marketability of farm products are also very low. There are still serious disproportions among agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. Our ability to combat natural disasters is not effective enough and agricultural output remains unstable. All this shows that agriculture is still a weak link in our country. We must have a sober understanding of this situation and continue to make the greatest efforts to make achievements in agriculture as rapidly as possible.

One urgent task before us now is to strive for another all-round bumper harvest this year. This is the second year of our readjustment of the national economy. It is the beginning of the 1980's, full of prospects. Whether or not a good harvest is reaped has a great bearing on the whole situation. Conditions are now ripe for reaping a bumper harvest this year. The most important of these conditions is that the two documents on agriculture formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, after being implemented for a year, have been profoundly grasped by cadres and masses in the countryside, and these documents have been proving their increasingly and outstanding worth. As a result of good harvests in 2 consecutive years, peasants in most areas have been able to build up their reserves to a certain extent; the ability of many communes and brigades to expand reproduction has increased; and the broad masses of peasants are highly enthusiastic about developing production and quickly making the countryside prosperous.

Following the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, leading bodies in various localities had to spend a fairly long time and use a considerable portion of their energies in handling questions left over from the past. This was, of course, entirely necessary. Their work in this regard has now been greatly reduced so they can really shift the emphasis to economic construction and devote their main energies this year to agriculture.

We clearly see that there are still many difficulties and problems before us. The pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not been completely eliminated. The improvement of agricultural production has not been adequate in some areas during the past 2 years. As a result, their economic situation is still rather difficult. A severe drought has occurred in most parts of the country since last autumn and is still continuing in some areas. This is directly threatening this year's good harvest of summer grain and oil-bearing crops.

We must brace ourselves, go all out and lead the cadres and masses to surmount various difficulties, including natural disasters. We reaped good harvests in 1978 and 1979 by combating extremely severe drought, low temperatures and cold spells and by removing obstacles in our path. Since we have better conditions now, we should be fully confident of fulfilling the increased production targets set in this year's state plan, and we should surmount all difficulties.

In speeding up agricultural development, we rely mainly on the party's principles and policies, on science and technology, on scientific management and on capital construction in agriculture. This is a result of our experience over many years. To reap a bumper harvest this year we must also firmly grasp these points. The party's policies have played a decisive role in increasing agricultural production over the past 2 years. In the future, we must still rely on the party's policies to mobilize thousands upon thousands of people to win greater victories in agriculture. We must not believe we can relax for a while because policies have been nearly implemented. A correct policy is the lifeblood of our work and we must never relax our efforts to implement it.

As a matter of fact, implementation of the party's policies has been very uneven in some places over the past 2 years, and there are many problems in carrying out our tasks. We must comprehensively and accurately implement the two documents on agriculture as our first major task for this year. We must check our work and implement the party's policies one by one. Through checking and implementation, we should continue to consolidate and develop the excellent situation in the countryside.

During the new year, we should also further readjust the distribution of agriculture, make arrangements for the entire year's agricultural production plan and strike an overall balance.

In the past, many localities attempted to produce grain while neglecting industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and a balanced ecological system. After readjusting the irrational distribution of crops in various localities, good results were achieved last year. This played an important role in reaping a good harvest of grain and industrial crops and in promoting the development of animal husbandry. This has proved to be the correct way to tap agricultural potential.

During the new year, we must continue to perform our work vigorously and steadily in accordance with the policy of "simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery," the policy of "taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development" and the policy of "adapting to local conditions and appropriately concentrating certain crops in certain areas." In addition, we should make full use of favorable natural conditions by rationally readjusting the distribution of agriculture so we can make the most of the land materials to open up avenues of production and develop various productive undertakings.

The irrational agricultural economic structure has been formed over a long time and cannot be completely changed in a moment. Particularly since grain supplies are still very tight in our country, we must vigorously and steadily readjust the distribution of agriculture on the premise that the increase of grain production is insured. We must be very careful when reducing the acreage allotted to grain crops.

In developing agricultural production, we should focus our attention on increasing per unit area yield and on using land not under cultivation.

We should not merely stress expanding the acreage or pressing for a larger share of the existing farmland. In areas where the acreage really needs to be readjusted, it should be done according to local conditions. We must not act with undue haste or we will hamper our work.

Because our country has only limited financial and material resources now, the agricultural front should regard the drive to increase production, practice economy and tap agricultural potential as an important measure for reaping a bumper harvest this year. There are bright prospects for increasing production and practicing economy in agriculture.

The output levels of various crops and of different varieties of the same crops are quite different in various areas at present--they are several or even a dozen times different from one another. There is great potential to be tapped in production, technical measures, the results of scientific research and management if we do our work well. In the country's irrigated areas, each with more than 10,000 mu of farmland, if we do a good job of building conveyance systems and economizing water use, we can bring an additional 100 million-odd mu of farmland under irrigation. There are too many varieties of crops. When this question is solved, we can increase grain output by about 10 billion jin. Doing a good job in applying chemical fertilizer and reducing the waste of fertilizer effectiveness will amount to increasing the supply of chemical fertilizer by 5 or 6 million tons a year. Our country has several million mu of low-yield farmland. If we adopt comprehensive measures to improve farmland, it will not be as difficult for us to increase grain output dozens of jin or even 100 jin per mu. This potential is there for us to tap. We must take all effective measures to tap this potential and practice economy this year.

Natural disasters have occurred in our country rather often. Since the founding of the PRC, over 85 percent of the disaster areas have been hit by drought or by water-logging, and three-fourths have been hit by drought alone. Low temperatures and cold waves have also posed tremendous threats to agricultural production in recent years. Therefore, we must firmly establish the concept of wresting a good harvest by overcoming natural disasters. We must always be prepared to combat natural disasters, especially the severe ones.

With the struggle against drought as the current central task, we should strengthen the field management of wheat and rape crops and the management of green manure in order to make them grow well. We must try every possible way to reap a good harvest of grain and oil-bearing crops this summer. A spring drought is now continuing in many areas, and we must make full preparations to overcome the drought in order to insure that spring plowing and sowing can be conducted as usual.

Basically speaking, it is necessary to step up agricultural capital construction and to improve conditions for production in order to increase our ability to combat natural disasters. We have somewhat relaxed our effort in this regard during the past 2 years. We must give priority to agricultural capital construction and the improvement of conditions for production, strengthen our leadership, make overall arrangements and make persistent efforts to create conditions for vigorous agricultural development.

To wrest an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing this year is a major task for the whole party and entire nation. All trades and professions should support agriculture. Party committee at all levels should grasp this task as their cardinal task.

Leading cadres should improve their work style and methods, reduce the number of meetings to a minimum, refrain from engaging in empty talk and go among the masses and basic units to study and solve problems. It is essential to step up political and ideological work among the cadres and masses and guide them to correctly handle the relationships among the state, the collective and the individual. It is essential to work with one heart and one mind in the hard-working spirit of a pioneer and to contribute to achieving the grand goal of agricultural modernization.

JIEFANGJUN BAO NOTES NEED FOR EXEMPLARY ROLE BY COMMUNISTS

OW080651 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1538 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Report on JIEFANGJUN BAO 7 February commentator's article: "Be a Qualified Communist"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb--The commentator's article emphatically points out: While the party leadership is indispensable to the four modernizations, the exemplary role of communists is indispensable to the exercise of party leadership. Every communist in our army should be led and educated by the party to strive to be a qualified communist, with the people's assistance and under their supervision, in the course of undertaking and defending the four modernizations. He should play an exemplary vanguard role among the masses and be a model in adhering to the party's line and policies, working hard, promoting stability and unity, studying hard and observing law and discipline.

The article says: How to be a qualified communist is not a new question, but it is of great immediate significance to raise this question again today. Our party's organization and ideology were undermined and the quality of party members was damaged in the 10 years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway. Such a situation is highly incompatible with our present historic mission. Therefore, we must strengthen our party building. We must call on all party members to step up ideological cultivation, strengthen the party spirit, foster communist morality, play an exemplary vanguard role and be qualified communists.

The article continues: Being qualified means upholding the standards of a communist. At present, we should particularly make the following efforts in order to become qualified communists.

We Should Foster Communist Ideals

When communists join the party, they all have lofty ideals and solemnly pledge to dedicate their lives to the struggle for communism and to work wholeheartedly for the interests of the people. This is the peculiar character of communists and the basic condition for being a qualified communist. Now that we are determined to be communists, we must prevent and overcome such bad characteristics as bourgeois individualism, selfishness and vacillation. We should be selfless and fearless, struggle courageously and consciously have the firm conviction that lofty communist ideals will surely be realized.

We Should Enhance Revolutionary Vigor

Lack of revolutionary vigor is an important aspect which makes some communists appear to be unqualified. Our comrades should not forget that communists are "made of special material." Communists should display their intrinsic qualities of being vigorous and firm, being the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comfort and being the first to charge and the last to retreat.

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If we display this pioneer spirit of hard struggle in time of peace and a revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in time of war, we will be able to fulfill all the tasks assigned by the party, lead the masses in fighting and be worthy of being called communists.

We Should Be Models in Study

The title "communist" and the word "study" are always inseparable. The communists display their advanced character not only in firmly struggling against the enemy and working hard, but also in diligently studying new things and constantly improving their vocational skills. The more we achieve in this respect, the more our cause is full of promise and the more we are qualified to be communists.

We Should Constantly Strengthen Party Spirit

Under the poisonous influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the past years, some communists have become impure in party spirit and have had factionalist sentiments. We should eradicate factionalism and consciously strengthen our party spirit. We should take the situation as a whole into consideration, be lenient with others, strict with ourselves and strive to strengthen unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and between officers and men so the army can maintain good internal and external relations. We must strictly enforce party and army discipline and do our utmost to strengthen our sense of discipline. The individual must be subordinate to the organization, the minority must be subordinate to the majority, the lower level must be subordinate to the higher level and the entire party must be subordinate to the Central Committee. We must resolutely eliminate the anarchist trend of thought that the "gang of four" brought into our party. We must eliminate various bourgeois liberal trends of thought, consciously observe discipline and resolutely guarantee a high degree of centralism and unification [ji zhong tong yi 7162 0022 4827 0001] of the party and the army. In this way, we will be able to promote political stability and unity, consolidate and enhance the fighting power of our party and our army and bring about vigorous development of the four modernizations.

KYODO: CCPCC PLENARY SESSION TO OPEN 23 FEB IN BEIJING

OW221231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 22 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Feb 22 KYODO--The Chinese Communist Party will approve a bill officially rehabilitating the late former Head of the State Liu Shaoqi at the upcoming 11th party's Central Committee fifth plenary session, informed sources quoted the Chinese authorities as saying Friday. Liu was criticized for his revisionism by the late Chairman Mao Zedong for promoting China's industrialization programs. The sources said the fifth plenary session is to open Saturday at the Great Hall of the People to discuss the key political issues. The preparatory meeting for the plenary session has been underway in Beijing since last Sunday, they added.

The Chinese sources also said the plenary session would announce its communique and the contents of the resolutions approved at the session by the end of this month. Discussions at the plenary session were expected to center on the Central Committee's proposal to appoint two new vice premiers, including Zhao Ziyang. The meeting will also formally approve two key issues, the holding of the 12th National People's Congress in the second half of this year and a draft for a guideline concerning the discipline of Chinese Communist Party members which was compiled by the Central Commission on Discipline recently, the sources said. Other sources said that only a few members of the purged Cultural Revolution group would be demoted from their posts in the party leadership during the plenary session.

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AFP: ACTIVISTS CRITICIZE DENG'S POLICY ON WALL POSTERS

OW151418 Hong Kong AFP in English 1406 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 15 (AFP)--Chinese activists have lashed out at party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping on wall posters, protesting against the intention to ban this means of expression. The APRIL 5 TRIBUNE said that if Mr Deng was worried about participation by foreigners in the activist movement simply through their access to the posters in Moon Altar Park in Beijing, he should ban access to the park "by dogs and foreigners." This was a reference to the old days of the "imperialist powers" in China when a Shanghai park was explicitly forbidden "to dogs and Chinese."

The movement put forward its criticisms on a two-page poster, moderately worded, expressing its opposition to the terms of a recent speech by Mr Deng who came out against the right to put up wall posters, a right guaranteed by the Chinese Constitution. In the speech he made on January 16, which was not published officially but is circulating among the people, Mr Deng said he supported the abolition of this right which he said had turned out to be "of no benefit."

The APRIL 5 TRIBUNE is one of the last remaining active organisations of last year's "Beijing spring". The publication of the same name directed by Mr Xu Wenli is still sent out by post. The group claims to be activist but not dissident. In this "open letter" to Mr Deng the activists expressed the opinion that wall posters still had "an important role to play" and had proved their "usefulness." They said they understood that as vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Mr Deng had to guard the interests of the party and the proletariat, but stressed that his role of senior-vice-premier gave him the duty of taking into account also the interests of "the entire nation."

It was the second time that Mr Deng had been taken to task openly for his statements attacking the "democratic movement" in China, though this time the terms used were more moderate. Last March dissident Wei Jingsheng accused him of wanting to restore 'Mao-style despotism.' In October Wei Jingsheng received a 15-year prison sentence. The sentencing of Wei was followed by fresh repressive measures against activists at the end of last year, including the closing of the famed "Democracy Wall" and the transfer of posters to Moon Altar Park in west Beijing far from the city centre. Since then the regime has accused the dissidents and activists almost daily of having given an opening to the country's enemies, or even of having been in direct contact with "international reactionaries" and other "secret agents."

The main charge against Wei of having handed over "military secrets" to a foreigner is behind this extremely virulent press campaign. The repression of members of the "democratic movement" has been carried out nationwide for the sake of "stability" which is necessary for the national construction effort.

BRIEFS

SNOW IN WHEAT GROWING AREAS --Beijing, 19 Feb--Snow fell over major winter wheat growing areas in northern China in the past 2 days, according to the Central Meteorological Observatory. Precipitation was estimated from 1 to 3 millimeters in Shanxi, Hebei, Shandong, Henan and Shaanxi Provinces and the cities of Beijing and Tianjin. It also snowed in some parts of Gansu, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Jilin and Liaoning. Rain fell in southern China. The precipitation ranged from 2 to 7 millimeters and reached between 10 and 15 in parts of Hubei, Anhui and Jiangxi provinces. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW]

FUJIAN PROVINCE HOLDS IMPORT, EXPORT FORUM

HK151104 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 14 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Fujian Provincial People's Government held a conference on imports and exports in Fuzhou from 28 January to 4 February. The conference mobilized all departments throughout the province to develop imports and exports. During the conference, provincial CCP committee First Secretary Liao Zhigao personally presided over a forum. He and all delegates from the prefectures and municipalities summed up experiences in carrying out economic activities with foreign countries in the past year. He listened to their opinions and gave a summing-up report. Provincial CCP committee Secretaries Ma Xingyuan and Guo Chao attended the forum and gave reports.

At the conference, the delegates stressed the discussion on the problem of how to make Fujian rich first. They all unanimously held: "To make Fujian rich first, it is essential to work hard with one heart and one mind throughout the province in accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council. Only by developing production, producing sufficient materials, increasing income and expanding exports can our country and people become rich. We will then have the great ability to pay for the imported technology and equipment." The conference seriously looked into and discussed the four specific measures for making a start this year:

1. It is necessary to seriously implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy, vigorously develop production of exported commodities and expand the sources of exported goods. All walks of life and all trades must open every avenue for exports. All prefectures must take such measures as are suitable to local conditions and fully develop the mountains, land and sea.
2. It is imperative to carefully use the capital from Overseas Chinese and foreign countries to import advanced technology and equipment. We must promote chemical, light and electronic industries and agricultural and sideline production where conditions permit.
3. We must boldly improve the system of foreign trade administration.
4. We must strengthen the leadership of the party and the government over economic work with foreign countries. The provincial people's government has established an "imports and exports office." All prefectures and municipalities must establish such leadership organs accordingly and train cadres for this work.

Liao Zhigao Speech

HK151016 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 13 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] At several provincial conferences on planning, imports and exports held on 4 February, Fujian Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Liao Zhigao pointed out: "To develop agriculture as quickly as possible, we must now lay stress on three aspects: 1. It is necessary to regard agriculture as the foundation; 2. Rural people's communes must persist in 'the three-level system of ownership of production in the people's communes, with ownership by the production team as the basic form;' and 3. In the principle of production, it is essential to correctly implement the principles of 'taking grain as the key link and bringing about all-round development,' 'taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions' and 'proper concentration.'"

Liao Zhigao said: "Agricultural production in Fujian continued to increase last year. The overall situation was very good. However, development was uneven. Production in some countries, communes and brigades dropped. We must find out the reasons for the uneven development and subjectively conduct serious investigation. We must practically and realistically sum up our experiences. Then, we will be able to continue to advance." He said: "We must first take agriculture as the foundation. If this idea is firmly established, we can increase production. If it is not firmly established and our energy is decentralized, production will drop. On the basis of the existing foundation, we must work hard, rely on our own efforts and develop industrial and agricultural production in Fujian. In particular, if we do a good job of agricultural production, the foundation for becoming rich can be solidly established.

"Second, increased agricultural production depends on whether or not we adhere to the socialist road and 'the three-level system of ownership of production in the people's commune, with ownership by the production team as the basic form.' If we adhere to these policies, production will increase, if we do not adhere to them or if we waver, production will be reduced. Some places now have the situation of dividing the fields for peasants and working alone. This is not socialism. Some other places have the situation of improperly splitting production teams and have held that the smaller the production team, the better. They have disorganized the system of ownership. This is disadvantageous to the development of production.

"Third, we must persist in the correct principles of 'taking grain as the key link and bringing about all-round development,' 'taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions' and 'proper concentration.' We must understand the dialectical relations between grain and industrial crops, both of which promote each other. It is incorrect to grasp grain only without grasping industrial crops. However, it is also incorrect to relax the grasping of grain production or to indiscriminately expand the areas sown to industrial crops at the expense of grain fields. In other words, this principle does not advocate a single crop economy. At present we have insufficient grain, so we must make rational arrangements for grain and industrial crop production and guarantee that a certain amount of areas are sown to grain. On the basis of the existing areas sown to industrial crops, we must strengthen the management of diversified economy and strive to promote the per-mu yield. Meanwhile, we must also make developments in the sea and on the mountains."

Liao Zhigao said: "In the method of leadership, we must pay attention to avoiding giving arbitrary and impracticable directions which make people's ideas chaotic and cause losses to production and great harm." He also demanded: "All places must attach importance to productive technology and scientific farming and do a good job of farmland capital construction."

XINHUA REPORTS XIAMEN FIREWORKS DISPLAY FOR QUEMOY ISLANDS

OW161332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Fuzhou, February 16 (XINHUA)--Fireworks were set off by army men and civilians on the shores of Xiamen (Amoy) on the eve of the Chinese lunar new year especially for the Kuomintang troops and the residents of the Dajinmen and Xiaojinmen (greater and lesser Quemoy), Dadan (Tatan), Erdan (Erhtan) and other islands off the coast to enable them to share the festive joy with the people on the mainland.

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As the people of the whole country are rejoicing during the spring festival, the army-men and residents in Xiamen have warm feelings for their compatriots. At dusk, leaders of the party, government and army joined the local residents in a get-together on the seashore. The radio broadcast an invitation to the compatriots on the island to enjoy the fireworks. Fired by ten launchers, the fireworks shot high into the air, forming colourful butterflies, beautiful balls and flying dragons which symbolize good luck and festival celebration. The air was a scene of light and a riot of colour.

While the fireworks display went on, the army-men and civilians gathered at the seashore turned their eyes to Jinmen and the other islands still visible in the dusk, wishing happiness and good luck to the officers and men of the Kuomintang army and civilian residents on the islands and hoping for the rapid return of Taiwan and the other islands to the embrace of the motherland and reunion of kith and kin.

JIANGSU: XU JIATUN SPRING FESTIVAL MESSAGE

OW162350 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

["Text" of radio and television spring festival speech to the people of Jiangsu by Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: Spring festival of 1980 has arrived. On behalf of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, I wish you all a happy new year. Party organizations at all levels and the cadres and masses in Jiangsu have conscientiously implemented the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies, actively readjusted the national economy, upheld the four fundamental principles and safeguarded the political situation of stability and unity. In 1979 we gathered a record agricultural harvest; industry made rather good progress; and remarkable achievements were made in finance, trade, politics and law, united front work, militia work, science, culture, education, public health, sports and other fields of work.

At present we should further implement the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies; continue to shift our work emphasis; and conscientiously do a good job in readjusting the national economy. We should continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and strive to safeguard the political situation of stability and unity. We should bring into full play our favorable conditions and bring about (?greater economic achievements). We should explore the laws governing economic construction, adhere to the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and soundly develop our work in all fields. We should value precious time, step up our efforts, work indefatigably, concentrate our attention, seize every minute and second, and strive to achieve more and greater results within the limited scope of time and space.

XU JIATUN TAKES PART IN SPRING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES

Attends Drama Workers Tea Party

OW151103 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu chapter of the Chinese Drama Workers Union and the Editorial Department of the JIANGSU XIQU [JIANGSU OPERA] jointly gave a spring festival tea party on the afternoon of 14 February for more than 200 noted personages from literary and art circles in Jiangsu and Nanjing, including the Nanjing PLA units.

Present were responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, including Xu Jiatun, Hui Yuyu, Zhang Zhongliang, (Bao Houchang), Wang Haisu and Hong Peilin. (Zhou Chun), chairman of the Jiangsu chapter of the Chinese Drama Workers Union, presided over the tea party.

In his speech at the party, Comrade Wang Haisu, Standing Committee member of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, vice governor of the province and director of the provincial party committee's Propaganda Department, said: In the past year, new achievements were made in theatrical work in our province. In modern and historical drama, local opera and songs, new breakthroughs were made in the themes, forms, styles and in developing skills. This vigorous situation in theatrical work has been brought about as a result of the guidelines laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the resolute implementation of the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. He expressed the hope that drama workers in the province unite as one and redouble their efforts to achieve still greater results in order to positively contribute to speeding up the four modernizations.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, also spoke at the party. He urged the comrades attending the party to emancipate their minds, to strive to create new things and not to be afraid of making mistakes. Even if one makes mistakes, he said, everything should be considered all right once one's mistakes are corrected. He hoped that they would create more theatrical works, give better performances and stage more and more new plays.

In his speech at the party, Comrade Hui Yuyu, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, hoped that they would unite more closely, look forward, eliminate factionalism, strengthen their party spirit, emancipate their minds, start up the machinery and make new achievements in promoting literature and art in the province.

Visits Department Store

OW170412 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] According to this station's reporter (Zhu Liqian), responsible comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government visited the Xinjiekou Department Store in Nanjing on the morning of 16 February to greet workers of the store who were still working while people throughout the province were happily celebrating the first spring festival of the 1980's.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government Xu Jiatun, Zhou Ze, Jin Xun and (Zhou Yifeng), as well as responsible comrade of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee (Liu Feng), arrived at the Xinjiekou Department Store in a commuter car this morning and received a warm welcome from the store workers. Accompanied by leading comrades of the department store party committee, they greeted the workers of various departments, including candy, textile goods, bed sheets, cotton cloth, clocks and watches, and photographic equipment, and had cordial conversations with them acknowledging their productive work on the spring festival day.

Xu Jiatun and other comrades held a discussion meeting with (Tao Peifen), a Wang Xiuying-type clerk, and advanced workers (Zhou Beiyang), (Sun Yiti) and (Zhang Dehou) and heard a report delivered by a leading comrade of the department store party committee. The report dealt with progress of the store's efforts in consolidation and its drive to learn from and catch up with advanced enterprises.

NANJING HOLDS MANAGEMENT TRAINING CLASS FOR FORMER PLA CADRES

OW211355 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Held under the sponsorship of the Political Department of the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee's Industry and Communications Office, the study class on enterprise management for PLA cadres transferred to civilian work has recently ended, according to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report. The former cadres, at PLA regimental and battalion levels and now working at various units under the department, have taken their first step by studying, to turn themselves from nonprofessionals into professionals.

Instructors for the class were responsible persons of the department, college professors and veteran managerial cadres with rich practical experience in enterprise management. To gain good practical experience and increase perceptual knowledge, the students visited some 20 factories. Many of them went into workshops, work groups and sections in order to understand production and management operations. Some local cadres also attended the class. Familiar with various conditions and possessing actual experience, they acted as assistants to the class.

The cadres, who were transferred to leading positions at local enterprises, were very pleased to have this opportunity to study. Many of them rushed to attend the class right after reporting for duty at their new units and before their families were settled. They said: The study program was as important as enlistment training. It is very necessary for us, being new to the enterprise management front.

XINHUA RIBAO CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW150639 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO 14 February editorial: "Ideological and Political Work Must Be Strengthened, Not Weakened"]

[Text] The editorial says: The 1980's is a decisive decade for accomplishing the four modernizations. In order to make a good start, we must use Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent report on the current situation and tasks as a weapon in effectively strengthening ideological and political work so that the masses of cadres and people can get a clear understanding of the current situation and tasks, unify their thinking on the basis of the party's line and concentrate their efforts on building the four modernizations.

The editorial says: As we enter the 1980's, the situation in both the country as a whole and in the province is good. Political, economic and international conditions for accomplishing the four modernizations are better than ever. We are full of confidence in the future of the great motherland. At present, leading comrades at all levels are concentrating their efforts on economic work. How to combine ideological and political work with economic work in order to insure successful accomplishment of the modernization program is a new task for the new period.

The editorial points out: Since the downfall of the gang of four, vast numbers of cadres and people have had peace of mind, have invigorated their thinking and dared to think about problems and express their opinions. This is a gratifying phenomenon. However, problems still exist in some localities and units where the ideological and political work has not been given due attention. Leading comrades of these localities and units, after repudiating the "political work" peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four, no longer dare to uphold the glorious tradition of our party's ideological and political work.

After the exploiting class is declared extinct, these comrades deem it permissible to weaken ideological and political work. After it has been stressed that things should be done in accordance with economic law and methods, they think the ideological and political work is no longer useful and can be abandoned. Deviously, these are muddled ideas and, if not eliminated, will impede the efforts to strengthen ideological and political work.

The "political work" carried out by Lin Biao and the gang of four was to deceive, intimidate and purge the people, and it was out-and-out fascist politics. It is imperative to repudiate this "political work." To restore and carry forward the glorious tradition of the party's ideological and political work, to educate and unite the people to fulfill the party's new political task, we must boldly and confidently carry out ideological and political work. Many phenomena remind us that in the face of the influence of (?non-proletarian) thinking, we must carry out protracted education and struggle. The ideological and political work must be strengthened and must by no means be weakened. All tendencies that ignore or despise ideological and political work are erroneous and harmful.

Now we are standing at a crucial turning point in history that is characterized by the new replacing the old; therefore, the work to unify thinking is especially important. In strengthening ideological and political work, it is necessary to unify the thinking of the masses of cadres and peoples on the basis of the party's political line so that they can understand clearly the current situation and tasks ahead, and the three major tasks and the four premises in the 1980's. The three major tasks are: 1. To oppose hegemonism in international affairs and safeguard world peace, 2. to realize Taiwan's return to the motherland and the reunification of the motherland, and 3. to step up the four modernizations. The nucleus of the three major tasks is the building of the modernizations, the primary condition for solving external and internal problems. The four premises for accomplishing the four modernizations are: 1. A firm and persistent political line, 2. a political situation characterized by stability and unity, 3. pioneering spirit and hard struggle, and 4. a contingent of cadres who uphold the socialist road and have professional knowledge and skills. To achieve this end, party organizations of all localities and departments must, in the light of the guidelines of the provincial party committee's circular, organize all party members, cadres and people in conscientiously studying comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks ahead. It is necessary to study each paragraph in accordance with the actual situation in work and thinking in order to have a deep understanding of the essence of the report and, in high spirits and with greater determination and confidence, concentrate and concert efforts on the four modernizations without delay.

JIANGXI LEADERS VISIT NANCHANG WORKERS

HK170641 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On 16 February, Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Fu Yutian, (Liu Zhonghou), (Wu Ping) and other responsible comrades of Jiangxi Province and Nanchang Municipality visited the Nanchang Railway Bureau and various other factories and units to extend spring festival greetings to those workers carrying on work during the festival. Also taking part in these visits were Zhang Lixiong, Xin Junjie, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, Wang Shixian, (Wang Zemin), Xu Qin, Luo Mengwen, Xie Xianghuang, Zhang Yuqing, Zhang Guozhen, Fang Xian, Liang Kaixuan, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, Liu Shikun, Shen Hanqing, and Zhang Pusheng, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, Jiangxi Military District, the provincial CPPCC, and Nanchang Municipality.

JIANGXI FACTORY ADOPTS NEW METHOD TO CHOOSE CADRES

OW211340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Nanchang, February 21 (XINHUA)--A new practice of stressing technical know-how and competence in choosing factory leaders has paid off at the Jiangxi radio factory in the form of a new record-player production line.

Ye Sunquan, a young technician at the factory, was appointed director of the factory's design institute for civil products in late 1979 after he had drawn up promising plans for the new production line. Ye had responded to a notice posted by the factory party committee to recruit a director. He and six other workers had put forward proposals for the institute's production, and his plan was judged the best.

At a party committee meeting, some members suggested he was too young to be the institute director, and worried that he was not a party member. But factory director Liu Mingxue, who is also deputy secretary of the party committee, supported Ye, saying, "If we stick to the old method of choosing cadres, Ye will never be a director. We have put up a notice to choose able and qualified persons. Ye has put forth the best plan, so as a matter of course he should be the director." In the past in China, factory leaders were appointed mainly from among party members. The question of technical competence was often ignored.

Shortly after his appointment, Ye oversaw the transformation of the factory's production line for record players. Last year it produced 3,000 players, but this year it will be able to turn out 100,000. Ye's appointment is expected to enhance democratic management in the factory; as a former technician, he has close contacts with ordinary workers, as well as having an understanding of technical problems and production conditions.

PENG CHONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW220512 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The municipal conference on primary and secondary education, sponsored by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, opened today. Peng Chong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, made a lengthy speech at the conference. Attending the conference were Secretary Xia Zhonglong and Deputy Secretary Chen Yi of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and Vice Mayor of Shanghai Yang Kai. More than 900 persons attended the conference, including responsible persons of all departments concerned and education workers.

The municipal CCP committee has attached great importance to further improving primary and secondary education. Since the beginning of the year, the municipal CCP committee has called six meetings to discuss this matter. Comrade Peng Chong attended three of these meetings and heard opinions and suggestions from cadres of education departments and school teachers of various districts and counties. At the same time, the municipal education bureau has also conducted investigations and studies in various fields to lay the groundwork for the convocation of this conference on primary and secondary school education.

In his speech at today's session, Comrade Peng Chong fully affirmed achievements made in primary and secondary education in the 3 years since the downfall of the gang of four. He also described the role of primary and second education in the drive to realize the four modernizations. He expressed his views on primary and secondary education in the next 2 to 3 years and on implementing the "eight-character" policy.

Comrade Peng Chong said: It takes a relatively long time to raise talented people. It takes more than 10 years for one who started out in kindergarten to finish secondary school. We should look farsightedly at present-day education and keep education in the van of production. He added: Raising the cultural and scientific level of the whole nation means developing the productive forces; likewise, education means stressing the development of productive forces to serve the four modernizations. We should stress education in the society at large and generate respect for teachers. We should carry forward the fine tradition of respecting teachers and cherishing pupils, and rectify the erroneous notion that education work is a "soft" task.

Comrade Peng Chong pointed out: The party's education policy should be earnestly implemented in elementary and secondary school education by taking all students into consideration. We should build a contingent of worthy teachers of integrity and ability. We should make the necessary adjustments and reform the existing structure and system of primary and secondary school education in order to gear intermediate-level education to cope with the needs of the four modernizations.

Comrade Peng Chong stressed that it is necessary to strengthen and improve party leadership over elementary and secondary education. He pointed out: Party grassroots units should strengthen political and ideological work, let party members play a leading exemplary role, mobilize the initiative and creativeness of teachers, students and faculty members to insure smooth implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and fulfillment of the central task of training personnel.

At the afternoon session, (Su Wen), deputy director of the municipal education office, relayed the guidelines of the national education work conference. The municipal conference on primary and secondary education is expected to last a week to 10 days.

BRIEFS

ANHUI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--According to a recent announcement by the Statistics Bureau under the Anhui Provincial People's Government, Anhui Province's industrial output value reached a total of 11,324,000,000 yuan in 1979. This represents an overfulfillment of the annual plan for 1979 by 1.1 percent and a 9 percent increase over the 1978 figure. During the second half of 1979, light industry registered a faster growth rate than that of heavy industry. The total output value of light industry reached 3.1 billion yuan, increasing by 29.6 percent over that of the first half of 1979. This also represents a 15.2 percent increase in growth rate over that of heavy industry. As of the end of November 1979, the province had turned over to the state a total of 500 million yuan in profits. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW]

SHANGHAI JOINT CIRCULAR--The Shanghai Industry and Commerce Administrative Bureau, customs office and public security bureau on 10 January issued a joint circular on strengthening the control of foreign goods and maintaining the order of markets. The circular says: Since the customs office has relaxed the control of goods brought in by returned Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, a number of persons have violated the provisions on control of foreign goods, sold for profit such things as tape recorders, tapes, televisions, electronic computers and cameras, and disturbed the markets. In the future, the sale of these goods is prohibited. If one intends to sell his goods, they can only be sold to the foreign goods purchasing station. All stores, units and individuals are neither allowed to buy nor accept such goods on consignment. If one engages in an illegal transaction, he will be punished and the goods confiscated. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG HOUSING CONSTRUCTION--Zhejiang Province built 1,226,000 square meters of urban housing in 1979, topping the previous record of 1978 by one-third. Total investment in housing construction amounted to 208 million yuan. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW]

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS GUANGZHOU SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

HK170628 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 16 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 16 February, some 5,000 army men and people in Guangzhou happily gathered in the Guangzhou Gymnasium for a large spring festival get-together. Present were Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, provincial governor and first political commissar of the Guangzhou PLA units; Guangzhou PLA units commander Wu Kehua; Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee; vice governor and first secretary of the municipal CCP committee; responsible comrades of central departments, various quarters and fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions who were in the municipality; responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the provincial people's government, including Liu Tianfu, Guo Rongchang, Wang Quanguo, Wu Nansheng, Gong Zirong, Wang De, Yin Linping, Kou Qingyan, Meng Xiande, Liang Xiang, Xue Guangjun, Wang Ning, Yang Yingbin, Li Jianan, Chen Yueping, Huang Jinbo, Ou Mengjue, Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Yun Guangying, Wang Zuoyao, Li Xuexian, Ouyang Shan, Fan Xixian, Liang Weilin and Yang Kanghua; responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and their leadership organs, the branches of the armed forces, military academies and schools and the provincial military district, including Huang Ronghai, Ou Zhifu, Liu Changyi, Ye Jiarmin, Jiang Lindong, Deng Yifan, Gu Jingsheng, Yang Shugen, Shan Yinzhang, Chen Haihan, Peng Jiaqing, Xiao Yuanlin, Yan Fusheng, Zhuang Tian, Lai Chunfeng, Zhou Deli, Wang Chun, (Zhao Zunkang), Zhao Likuan, Wang Hai, Ren Qiu, (Gao Shirong), (Luo Chengyi) and Xiong Fei; Luo Fanqun, Zhang Boquan, Zhou Zhifei and other vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; Responsible comrades of the Guangzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Xue Yan, Fan Hua, Ou Chu and Xiao Ming. Also present was Tang Guangli, president of the provincial higher people's court. Comrades Yang Shangkun and Wu Kehua delivered speeches of spring festival greetings at the gathering.

XI ZHONGXUN RECEIVES HEROIC GUANGZHOU POLICEMAN

HK130830 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Text] On the morning of 11 February, before they attended the spring festival tea party for youth in Guangzhou in the Yuexiu guesthouse, Comrades Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun received Comrade Bu Dongchang, a people's policeman of the Binjiang Street Police Substation and renderer of first-class meritorious service. Comrades Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun warmly inquired about the condition of Bu Dongchang's injury and told him not to worry and get better, urging him to return to his combat post of defending public order at an early date. Comrade (Jia Degang), deputy chief of staff of the No 1 Regiment of the Guangzhou Garrison and renderer of first-class meritorious service in the self-defensive counterattack against the SRV, was also received at the same time.

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS TEA PARTY FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

HK151059 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 13 February, the Guangdong Provincial Federation of Social Science Associations held a spring festival tea party for social sciences workers in the Yuexiu guesthouse. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, including Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yang Yingbin and Chen Yueping, and responsible comrades of departments concerned attended.

The tea party was presided over by (Wang Zhiyuan), standing vice chairman of the provincial federation of social science associations and secretary general. Xi Zhongxun and Chen Yueping spoke.

Xi Zhongxun pointed out: "Social science workers must face the reality of the four modernizations, look into the problems emerging in course of socialist construction and theoretically summarize and scientifically analyze them." Xi Zhongxun hoped: "We must all adhere to the principle, 'let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend,' unite together and work hard. We must learn from each other and study together. We must learn from others' strong points to offset our weaknesses and promote each other. We must score new scientific achievements for the four modernizations. We must make new contributions in academic and teaching activities.

In his speech, Chen Yueping demanded: "We must all understand the situation and further shift the work focus of social scientific research to serving the four modernizations in order to make our province's social scientific research thrive more."

GUANGXI PARTY, ARMY LEADERS EXCHANGE VIEWS

HK170633 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] During the new year-spring festival period, leading comrades of the party, government and army in Guangxi have paid visits to each other to solicit views and promote the work of supporting the army and cherishing the people. On 14 February, Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, and Qin Yingji, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's government, visited the air force stationed in Guangxi, where they held a forum with (Chen Gang) and other responsible comrades of the air force. On 8 February, Lin Kewu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, and He Yiran and Shi Qingsheng, vice chairmen of the regional people's government, held a forum with leading comrades of Guangxi Military District. Guo Zhipu, political commissar of Guangxi Military District, has also led a group to the regional people's government to solicit the views of the comrades there.

QIAO XIAOGUANG VISITS HOSPITALIZED VETERANS

HK170634 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] Qiao Xiaoguang, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxun, Zhou Guangchun, Du Yi, Liang Huaxin, Li Yingdan, Chen An and Shi Qingsheng, leading comrades of the party and government in Guangxi, visited various Nanning hospitals and sanatoriums on 13 February to comfort and extend spring festival greetings to Red Army veterans and old cadres. They also listened to the views and demands of the veterans.

HENAN'S DUAN JUNYI VISITS PLA GUARD COMPANY

HK170638 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 16 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 15 February, Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of Henan Military District; Liu Jie, Standing Secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor; and Guo Tan, member of the Standing Committee of and secretary general of the provincial CCP committee, visited the PLA company guarding the organs of the provincial CCP committee, to extend spring festival comfort and greetings.

ZHANG CAIQIAN VISITS WUHAN GARRISON COMPANY

HK140906 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 11 February, Wuhan PLA units Commander Zhang Caiqian; First Political Commissar Li Chengfang; Zhang Xiulong, deputy commander of the Wuhan PLA units and concurrently commander of the Hubei Provincial Military District; and Xie Tangzhong, director of the Political Department of the Wuhan PLA units, visited the 9th company of a certain regiment of the Wuhan Garrison, extending seasonal greetings to the cadres and fighters.

"The cadres and fighters of the 9th company have guarded the Big Changjiang Bridge in Wuhan all the year round despite hot and cold weather. They have struggled hard and been praised by the masses as the guards of the big bridge." Leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units held a forum with the cadres and fighters of the company. After the forum, the leading comrades went to the fighters' quarters and mess hall to investigate the situation of the fighters' livelihood. They showed great concern for their livelihood.

MAO ZHIYONG HEADS HUNAN PLA COMFORT GROUP

HK160618 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Hunan "support-army and give preferential treatment to the dependents of PLA personnel" comfort group has successfully completed the activities of comforting PLA personnel throughout the province. "Through comfort activities, the relations between the army and government and the army and people have been brought even closer." The comfort group held rallies and forums in all PLA units to give earnest regards and seasonal greetings to the PLA personnel on behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the 50 million people of the whole province. Mao Zhiyong, leader of the comfort group and first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wan Da, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; and other comrades earnestly held a forum with the commanders and fighters of the 5th company of a certain PLA Engineering Corps stationed in the province. The commanders and fighters declared: "We shall by no means disappoint the eager hopes of the party and the people. We shall work hard, seriously conduct training and make still greater contributions to defending and achieving the four modernizations."

MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT HUNAN PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE

HK140928 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Hunan propaganda work conference was held in Changsha from 31 January to 7 February. This conference looked into and arranged for this year's propaganda work with the four modernizations as the central work. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong and provincial CCP committee Secretary Jiao Linyi attended and spoke. The conference pointed out: "The fundamental task of propaganda work is to mobilize the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to struggle bravely and hard to achieve the four modernizations. To accomplish the four modernizations, it is essential to adhere to the party's political line, consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, carry forward the pioneering spirit of plain living and hard struggle and cultivate the Red and expert force of cadres and the professional contingents." The conference also pointed out: "Propaganda work is an important work of the party."

"Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over propaganda work and include it in the agenda of the party. We must further readjust the propaganda organs well and assign sufficient cadres to take charge of propaganda work. We must constantly strengthen the organizational and ideological building of the propaganda departments."

The conference demanded: "The comrades of propaganda departments at all levels throughout the province must carry forward the party's excellent tradition of propaganda work, further improve their ideology and work style, go deep into reality to conduct investigation and study, penetratingly and meticulously do ideological and political work, act as good assistants of the party committees and make new contributions to the four modernizations."

MAO ZHIYONG ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION PARTY

HK191200 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] The Hunan Science and Technology Association held a spring festival tea party for Changsha's science and technology circles in the (Xiangjiang) guesthouse on the afternoon of 11 February. Some 150 representatives of Changsha's science and technology circles attended. (Tie Houfeng), vice chairman of the Hunan Science and Technology Association, presided over the tea party. Responsible people of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the Hunan Military District, also attended.

On behalf of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government, Sun Guozhi, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Hunan, expressed his warm regards and festive greetings to the science and technology workers present. He hoped that they would actively respond to the call of the CCP Central Committee, correctly understand the current excellent situation and tasks and concentrate their attention and efforts on vigorously developing the four modernizations at their respective posts. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, also spoke. He said: Just as in the whole country, the situation in Hunan in 1979 was excellent. It was certainly due to the hard work of the experts present here. I hope you will make even greater contributions in the 1980's. Liu Shihong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and political commissar of the Hunan Military District, also spoke at the tea party.

MAO ZHIYONG VISITS CHANGSHA WORKERS DURING FESTIVAL

HK180336 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] During the spring festival Mao Zhiyong, Wan Da, Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi, Liu Fusheng, Dong Zhiwen, Shi Xinshan, (Li Langqiu), (Chang Huiming) and (Gao Qihua), responsible comrades of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and people's government and the Changsha municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, paid comfort visits to factories, shops and organs to extend spring festival greetings to workers, public security cadres and policemen and others working throughout the festival. On the afternoon of 17 February, Mao Zhiyong, secretary [as heard] of the provincial CCP Committee, provincial Governor Sun Guozhi, and Liu Fusheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, visited a Changsha department store to extend greetings to the staff and workers. They urged them to seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks and to do their work well.

LIN HUIJIA SPEAKS AT BEIJING SCIENTIFIC AWARDS MEETING

OW220434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 Feb--Glorious certificates, albums and cash prizes were presented by Mayor Lin Huijia and other leaders of Beijing Municipality to a number of scientific and technological units and backbone individuals for outstanding research achievements. The presentations took place at a recent meeting of the Beijing Municipal People's Government to commend these units and individuals.

Beijing Municipality has rapidly developed scientific and technological work and scored marked successes since the downfall of the "gang of four." Those receiving awards at the meeting for their 535 outstanding achievements were selected from units and individuals scoring great achievements in scientific and technological research in 1978-79. First prizes, 2,000 yuan renminbi (RMB) each, were awarded to those who completed 13 research projects, including "a study of a 5-coordinate, propeller-driven digital milling machine and related technology," "silicon nitride-treated cutting tools," "ultramicro panel [cha wei li zi ban 6389 1792 4721 1311 2647]," "steel-wrapped vacuum refining furnace" and "a study of necrosis cell tumor cultivation."

Second prizes, 1,000 yuan RMB each, were given to winners of 97 other research projects. Third-prize winners received 500 yuan RMB each for their achievements in 182 projects, while the fourth prizes, 200 yuan RMB each, went to winners for 243 other research projects.

Mayor Lin Huijia and Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Jia Tingsan addressed the meeting. Lin Huijia emphasized the need to further implement the party's policy toward scientific and technological personnel, build up their ranks and fully utilize their talents and specialties. He urged all units to make proper arrangements for reassigning talented scientific and technological personnel to posts where they can fully develop their ability in accordance with transfer orders of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. He said manpower must not be wasted by keeping scientists and technicians at posts where they cannot develop their talents.

JIN MING ATTENDS HEBEI SOIREE FOR SPORTS GROUPS

HK211142 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] According to HEBEI RIBAO, the Hebei Provincial Physical Culture and Sports Committee and the Hebei branch office of the All-China Sports Federation last night held a party last evening to greet the lunar new year. Attending the party were Jin Ming, Li Erzhong, Wang Zheng, Yin Zhe, Zhao Yimin, Xu Ruilin and Han Qimin, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government. Prior to the party, the leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government received some of the outstanding athletes who won medals at the Fourth National Games. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, Comrade Li Erzhong extended new year's greetings to the athletes and sports workers.

The table tennis game played by the 66-year-old Hebei Governor Li Erzhong and table tennis player (Han Shiyi) at the party greatly interested those who attended.

HEBEI COMMENTARY ON WORK STYLE OF PARTY LEADERS

HK160652 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 10 Feb 80 HK

[Hebei Radio short commentary: "Leading Cadres Must Be Models in Arduous Struggle Amid Difficulties"]

[Excerpt] Since Lin Biao and the gang of four ruined the party's good traditions, the concept of arduous struggle amid difficulties has been weak among some CCP members and cadres, in particular, among a small number of leading cadres. Some of them even have forgotten the party's good tradition of arduous struggle amid difficulties and their distance from the masses in daily life and remuneration has increased. They use their powers to gain privileges and are always pursuing living and enjoyment that exceed the regulations formulated by the system. They are always discontented with the houses that they are living in, and so they change houses several times and are always seeking advantages. Some of them are not really old and their health is not bad at all, but they arrange for cars to deliver them to the office and pick them up again after work, and use cars when going to the theater or cinema and even when the whole family pays visits to relatives and friends. They always want to try out the new products of various departments. They have seriously cut themselves off from the masses due to the pursuit of privileges in daily life. However, some comrades still think that these are just trivial matters in daily life and not worth much attention. There are also some who think that it is reasonable for leading cadres to be superior to the masses in living and remuneration and it is not necessary to make a big fuss about it.

However, we should understand that our party is a ruling party and our leading cadres at all levels are the backbone force of the party. The position of the ruling party, the role of the leading cadres and in particular the new situation of speeding up the four modernizations demand that our party must persist in and bring into play the good traditions of arduous struggle amid difficulties and being closely linked with the masses; and demand that our party's leading cadres at all levels lead in setting examples in arduous struggle amid difficulties. Only if the party's leading cadres at all levels are the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, as they did in the years of revolutionary wars, can they really mobilize the masses' activism, and can cadres and the masses be united in promotion of the four modernizations and with concentrated efforts.

NEI MONGGOL GOVERNOR KONG FEI DISCUSSES FAMILY PLANNING

SK211050 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 80 SK

[Text] According to our sources, Kong Fei, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional government, made the following remarks at a meeting of the directors of all league and municipal family planning offices held before the spring festival: Party and government departments at all levels must persist in grasping material production and population control simultaneously and shift as soon as possible the emphasis of family planning to promoting "one child per couple."

Comrade Kong Fei said: Shifting the emphasis of family planning to promoting "one child per couple" is a significant measure in solving the population problem of our country and in expediting the program of the four modernizations. The key to success in making this shift is to strengthen party leadership. For this reason, party committees at all levels should see to it that all party members and all party departments attend to this matter with the secretaries in command so as to achieve real results.

Comrade Kong Fei continued: Over the past year, family planning regulations for the Han people have been formulated in various localities on the basis of their specific local conditions.

These regulations should not be regarded as indigenous policies. They hold fast and should be continually implemented.

Comrade Kong Fei pointed out: According to the guidelines set forth by the central authorities, we will carry out a policy of not promoting family planning among the people of Monggol and other minority nationalities in our region, whether they live in cities or in agricultural or pastoral areas. However, we should give proper guidance to those minority comrades who volunteer to practice birth control. As for those couples who choose to have only one child, we should reward them. In short, regarding the people of minority nationalities, we should carry out a policy which is beneficial to the development of [words indistinct].

SHANXI GROUPS STUDY DENG XIAOPING REPORT

Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 80 HK

The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees, and the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress held a meeting of its members in Taiyuan, to seriously study and discuss Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks.

In the course of study and discussions, the participants in these meetings unanimously held: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report has scientifically analyzed the domestic situation as we enter the 1980's and clearly put forward the three major tasks for the party and people in this decade: 1. In international affairs, oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace; 2. Bring about the return of Taiwan to the motherland and accomplish the unification of the motherland; 3. Get a good grasp of economic construction, that is, of building the four modernizations. The core of these three major tasks is to get a good grasp of building the four modernizations. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also clearly put forward the four premises for accomplishing the four modernizations. An unswerving political line which is implemented all the time; a political situation of stability and unity; the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties; and a force of cadres which follows the socialist road and possesses specialized knowledge.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also spoke on the major issue of upholding and improving party leadership. The comrades said: In accordance with the Central Committees's principles, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report has put forward many important and urgent issues in current party work and also gave principled answers. This is an extremely important report worth studying. It is very appropriate. It is of major current guiding significance for the whole party's work and will also have a far-reaching influence. We must seriously study this report and enhance our ideological awareness. We must examine and sum up our work in accordance with the spirit of the report, decide on effective measures to deal with existing problems and implement them thoroughly.

In their study, the participants also spoke on the fundamental and tremendous changes on all fronts on the province since the gang of four was smashed and especially since the third plenary session, and analyzed and studied many current existing problems. Through study and discussion, the comrades unanimously felt that they had a better idea of the situation, a clearer orientation and heightened confidence. They resolved to insure that the party and government leadership at all levels truly meet the demands of the new situation, shoulder the glorious task assigned by the era, and lead the people of the province to advance from victory to victory.

LEADERSHIP CHANGE IN SHANXI PREFECTURE IMPROVES CONDITIONS

OW211826 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO and XINHUA reporters: "The Situation in Yuncheng Prefecture, Shanxi, Is Developing Faster and Better After the Readjusting of the Prefectural Party Committee's Leading Group"]

[Text] Taiyuan, 21 Feb--The Yuncheng prefectural party committee in Shanxi recently held a "uniting and looking forward" meeting of cadres at the prefectural, county and commune levels. At the meeting all cadres studied the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important report on the present situation and task; combined their study with reality, compared notes and lessons and voiced the determination to eliminate unstable factors in order to consolidate and develop Yuncheng Prefecture's stable and united political situation.

All comrades attending the meeting observed the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report and reviewed and summed up their past work. They pointed out: Over the past year, party organizations at all levels and the majority of cadres and masses in the prefecture have eliminated interference in a less stable situation and implemented the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to varying degrees. They have done much work.

However, until last October, the principle responsible person of the former prefectural party committee had not followed the correct ideological line. He practiced serious factionalism, avoided discussion of the question of the criterion of truth before the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and, after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, failed to conscientiously implement its guidelines and even took a skeptical attitude toward the political line, principle and policies determined at the plenary session. He even bore resentment against it. He did not deal sternly with or seriously educate those few comrades in counties who twisted and attacked the situation after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. He also violated the central authorities' related policy on investigating the followers of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He sent criteria for investigation without authorization, expanded the target of attack, erroneously regarded a large number of good comrades as "targets for investigation" and hurt many good people.

After the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, he stubbornly held to his opinions on the question of errors committed in investigation work, refused to mend his ways and failed to correct errors in good time and with resolution. He did not promptly, thoroughly or in an overall way implement the rural economic policy determined by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. As a result, agricultural production in the prefecture developed slowly. Cadres in some places and units were in disunity, and social upheaval adversely affected the shifting of the focus of the prefecture's work.

The central authorities and the Shanxi provincial party committee were very much concerned with work in Yuncheng Prefecture. To strengthen it, they readjusted the leading group of the prefectural party committee last October. After assuming his post, Comrade Zhao Jun, the new secretary of the prefectural party committee, seriously conducted investigation and study and held two meetings of secretaries of the county party committees. He summed up the experiences and lessons of the prefecture's investigation work by seeking truth from facts. Over the past 3 months, the prefectural party committee and all counties and units have made great efforts to deal with problems arising from the investigation of the followers of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and have corrected errors in regard to comrades who were wrongly investigated.

In addition, they have done ideological work on personnel in all departments and educated all people to take the interests of the whole into account, look forward and make concerted efforts to carry out the four modernizations.

Reviewing work in this period, all comrades at the meeting said: The question of instability and disunity in the leading group of the prefectural party committee has now been basically solved. The party's policies are being further implemented. Enthusiasm in all fields is being developed, and leading cadres at all levels are devoting their efforts to economic construction. The situation in the prefecture as a whole is developing faster and better. We have created a stable and united political situation with initial success. We have created good conditions for shifting the focus of the prefecture's work.

Comrade Zhao Jun, secretary of the Yuncheng Prefectural CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: Though a stable and united political situation has been created in Yuncheng Prefecture with initial success, yet there still exist many factors of instability and disunity. He called for party organizations at all levels and the vast number of cadres in the prefecture to continue implementing the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to resolutely carry out and safeguard the ideological line and political line determined by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee while leading the masses to shift the focus of the prefecture's work to the four modernizations. It is necessary to conscientiously hold makeup discussions on the question of the criterion of truth by combining it with reality, to further criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to eliminate its virus and influence. It is necessary to eradicate factionalism and strengthen unity. It is necessary to follow seriously the central authorities' two documents on developing agriculture and to carry out all rural economic policies.

All comrades attending the meeting supported Comrade Zhao Jun's speech. They voiced determination to enhance vigor in the new year and to be dedicated heart and soul to doing all work in the prefecture well.

CHEN WEIDA ADDRESSES TIANJIN IMPORT-EXPORT CONFERENCE

SK151142 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Tianjin municipal conference on planned import and export work was held from 28 January to 10 February. Comrades participating in the conference have broadened their thinking, developed a clear understanding of the situation and strengthened their confidence by studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on current situation and tasks, by studying speeches of leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee and documents of the central authorities, and by conducting indepth discussions in connection with the actual situation.

This conference was sponsored by the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices under the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, principal leading cadres, scientists and professors of various districts, counties, bureaus and corporations, and representatives of scientific and technical experts, economic experts and labor models, totaling more than 600 people.

The conference discussed and set forth the tasks for the 3-year readjustment and discussed and made plans for the 1980 national economy and import and export work. It studied the goals to be attained in the 3-year readjustment period, the concrete tasks to be fulfilled and the measures to be taken.

Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, made a speech during the conference on the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks. Guo Chunyuan, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee, spoke on the plans for Tianjin Municipality. Du Xinbo, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee, made a report on mobilizing the whole party to develop foreign trade.

Through their study the participants clarified that the three strategic tasks for us in the 1980's are: 1. Opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace in international affairs; 2. achieving the unification of the motherland and returning Taiwan to the motherland; and 3. speeding up economic construction. Among these, economic construction is the core. To achieve Chinese-style modernization, we should have an unswerving, consistent political line, a political situation of stability and unity, the pioneering spirit of hard work, and a contingent of cadres who uphold the socialist road and possess vocational knowledge and ability. We must also uphold the party's leadership and improve it if we are to accomplish the three strategic tasks and four major issues.

The participants held that training and promoting successors is an important matter and should be carried out with close attention. Many older comrades said that the task of first importance is to bring up Red and expert successors who uphold the socialist road.

This was a conference to raise the spirit of hard work to build confidence. After studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report, the participants held that as we are shouldering a glorious, arduous and great responsibility in the 1980's, we should work hard without wasting even a single day. At present, there are some people who are not fully confident or who are impatient regarding the situation. After studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report and important speeches of other leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee, the participants reached the view that the following five points are necessary to analyze the current situation in Tianjin: 1. To see what we had to start with in our work after the smashing of the gang of four; 2. to note the fighting course we have traversed in the past 3 years; 3. to compare the present situation with that prior to the smashing of the gang of four; 4. to both fully affirm the achievements that have been scored and see the present difficulties; and 5. to have correct viewpoints as a guide, to have correct methods and to clearly distinguish the whole from the part, the essentials from the nonessentials and essence from appearance.

At the conclusion of the conference, Comrade Chen Weida gave a summing-up speech. After dwelling on the main problems in economic work to be solved this year and some specific tentative plans, he stressed that, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping urged us not to waste even a single day, we should work conscientiously. Now that the tasks for the work in various fields have been formulated, the next step is to carry them out with resolute efforts. We should mobilize positive factors from all quarters and carry out the movement to increase production and economic with one heart and one mind.

1. Attention should be paid to the study of documents. Whether we achieve the four modernizations will depend to some extent on how well we have studied the documents. Through study we should make the party's political line known to every family and it should take root in the people's hearts. We should enable the people to know what is conducive to the four modernizations and what is detrimental. This is a major criterion to measure how well we have done our work.

2. Conscientious efforts should be made to sum up experiences. All fronts should sum up a number of good typical examples in agriculture, industry, capital construction, communications, education and other fields.

It is hoped that these experiences will be summed up. Typical experiences gained last year should be popularized in large areas this year.

3. Leadership style should be improved, bureaucracy should be overcome and work efficiency should be increased. The system of division of labor with individual responsibility should be strongly enforced so that when anything crops up, there will always be someone to handle it. It is necessary to exercise face-to-face leadership. The municipal CCP committee will cut the number of meetings and documents to the minimum and will handle official business collectively.

BRIEFS

BEIJING CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--In 1979, the capital construction front in Beijing completed 4.6 million square meters of housing, an increase of 37 percent over 1978. The housing area completed in 1979 throughout the municipality reached 5.3 million square meters. These newly completed houses include 2.6 million square meters of residences, 200,000 square meters of extensions and reconstruction of residences and department stores and subsidiary foodstuff, grain and service shops in 149 areas as well as 22 middle and primary schools. Despite these achievements, there are still many problems in capital construction in Beijing. Apart from many difficulties in capital construction, investments and material, problems of the extensiveness, complications and wastefulness of the front still have not changed. At present, the Beijing Construction Committee has instructed the bureaus and companies on the tasks to be completed in 1980. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 80 HK]

BEIJING LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES--In 1979, the development of the light and textile industries exceeded that of heavy industry. The total value of the light and textile industrial output in 1979 increased by 12.7 percent over 1978, exceeding that of heavy industry which increased only by 9 percent. Compared with 1978, the output of television sets in 1979 increased by 200 percent, light bulbs increased by 46.7 percent and stoves for civilian use increased by 76 percent. Investments in No 1 and No 2 Light and Textile Industry bureaus in 1979 accounted for 15 percent of the total investments in local industry throughout the municipality. In 1979, the municipality arranged 10,000 tons of rolled steel for the light and textile industries and 6,000 cubic meters of timber and other materials. By the end of 1979, the light and textile bureaus had set up 46 sales departments. Last year, the No 1 and No 2 Textile Industry bureaus trial-produced 700 new products and 16,000 new varieties. From January to November 1979, the total value of light and textile industry exports reached U.S. \$300 million, an increase of 38.2 percent over 1978. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 80 HK]

SHANXI COAL INDUSTRY--Taiyuan, 18 Feb--Shanxi Province, one of China's biggest coal producers, is increasing output by an average of 10 million tons a year. This annual rate of increase was made possible in the past three years by opening new coal mines, expanding old ones and renovating mining equipment. The north China province produced 107.43 million tons of raw coal in 1979, accounting for one-sixth of the national total. It topped the January quota again. By improving the transport and ventilation systems, the Datong coal mining centre turned out 24 million tons last year, doubling its original designed capacity. Mechanized mining helped to expand the production capacity. Machines are used to cut coal on 44 percent of the coal faces in the province, and fully mechanized mining has been introduced at 26 faces. The smaller coal mines scattered throughout the province have contributed to the total production by turning out 42 million tons last year, compared to 26 million tons three years ago. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 18 Feb 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL STRESSES FOREST MANAGEMENT

OW211806 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Report on article by (Li Yingmin), deputy director of the Heilongjiang Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Bureau: "Rely on the Masses To Protect Forests"]

[Excerpts] Our province is relatively highly forested. Forests cover 38.5 percent of the province's total area but very unevenly. Forests cover only 2 to 6 percent of the land in key agricultural and animal husbandry areas. Ecological balance is very poor; natural disasters are serious; per-mu yield of grain is not high; and animal reproduction rate is low.

In mountainous, semimountainous and hilly areas, soil erosion has been a serious problem. According to statistics, the loss of fine farmland through soil erosion throughout the province amounts to some 1.1 million mu. We must conscientiously enforce the forest law and arouse the broad masses of the people to protect forests. First of all, leading cadres at various levels must attach importance to forestry.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, all localities in the province have greatly enhanced the understanding of forest protection work and have done a great deal of work. However, it is still necessary for us to note that it remains a serious problem to protect existing forests. In mountainous and semimountainous areas, acts of arbitrary felling, stealing and engaging in sideline production by destroying forests have not been completely eliminated. In plains areas, the problem still exists, as certain communes and production brigades have stolen timber year after year without working at afforestation. Forest lands have not expanded quickly. The major reason for these problems is the lack of a set of forestry administration systems linked to the economic interests of communes, production brigades and commune members.

It is a fundamental task for agricultural capital construction to protect both new forests under development and existing forests. Practice has proved that to do this task well, it is necessary to organize a specialized contingent to protect forests by selecting from among the masses those persons who are ardently interested in forestry, who are impartial and who have a strong sense of responsibility.

LIAONING SETS UP NEW SILK COMPANY IN SHENYANG

OW211344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Shenyang, February 21 (XINHUA)--A new enterprise, the Liaoning provincial silk company, has been set up in Shenyang, the provincial capital, to take full charge of the purchase of silk cocoons and production and sales of silk textiles. This is a new measure to restructure the old system and expand the tussah silk industry in Liaoning, China's major tussah silk producer, according to an official of the provincial textile bureau. The output of raw tussah silk in January, the first month since the company was formally set up, went up to 211 tons, a 13.44 percent increase over the same period of 1979. The output of silk fabrics totaled 4.72 million metres as against 3.5 million metres in January, 1979. Quality was improved.

The company plans to add 30 new varieties this year, including jacquard silks, silk table cloths and wide silks. Designers are studying new designs popular in China and on the world market. They have worked out 50 fashionable patterns for printed silks and expect to make 240 new designs by the end of this year. Last year they won a silver medal from the state for a heavy silk fabric suitable for both clothing and ornamental use.

The company has 14 cocoon stations engaged in the purchase and supply of cocoons, and 25 silk, weaving, printing and dyeing mills, as well as a research institute studying novel designs and up-to-date techniques, and a sampling mill. Formerly these tasks were handed separately by commercial and industrial departments. The cocoon stations under the company are rendering technical help to the rural communes for the breeding of silkworms. Technicians have been sent by big silk mills to commune-run silk-reeling establishments which now do half of the province's silk reeling. They give technical guidance there and help train skilled workers.

Liaoning Province accounts for 80 percent of the country's total output of tussah silk. Last year the province turned out 2,753 tons of raw silk and more than 54.6 million meters of silk fabrics, of which approximately one third was for export. To expand the silk industry, the silk company has mapped out a long-term plan, including building new specialized silk-reeling establishments, weaving and printing mills and garment factories. Meanwhile backward equipment of existing mills are being updated or replaced by new machines and more new machines will be used. Some modern techniques for dyeing and printing have been introduced and more will be adopted.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG HUNTING RIFLES--Hunting rifles have been returned to people of Oroqen nationality in Heihe Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province. Rifles are production tools for the people of Oroqen, who have been hunting in the thick forests of Da Hinggan Ling and Xiao Hinggan Ling, providing the state with large quantities of wildlife products. However, during the time of Lin Biao and the gang of four, their hunting rifles were confiscated. Implementing the party's nationalities policy and showing concern with the welfare of the Oroqen people, the Heihe Prefecture Administrative Office has purchased a number of carbines with special funds and delivered them to the hunters. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Feb 80 OW]

JILIN PRICE CHECKUPS--The Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee in Jilin Province recently issued a circular saying that market price checkups would be conducted during the spring festival period to insure the implementation of the established price policy. The circular pointed out that unauthorized price hikes and disguised forms of price increases should be strictly prohibited. The circular also added that units and individuals setting good examples in abiding by the price policy would be commended, while those violating the policy would be criticized or punished as appropriate. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Feb 80 SK]

JILIN DELINQUENCY FORUM--Recently the office of youth education leading group of Jilin Province and the provincial CYL committee jointly sponsored in Changchun a forum of young people who had at one time erred and who had corrected their errors. (Wang Guanchao), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and addressed the forum, encouraging the young people to study and work hard and contribute to the four modernizations. The forum adopted a message to young people in the province who are still taking the wrong road. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Feb 80 SK]

NEW LIAONING JOURNAL--A new journal, KE XUE YU SHENG HUO (SCIENCE AND LIFE), was published by the Liaoning People's Publishing House. Its first issue was recently published and distributed. This is a comprehensive journal aimed at popularizing scientific and technological knowledge among the masses. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 80 SK]

QINGHAI PROMULGATES REGULATIONS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW220622 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, the provincial CCP committee in February 1979 promulgated supplementary regulations on accelerating agricultural development. Our experience in the past year proves that the basic guidelines of these supplementary regulations are correct and that they have brought about fairly good results. Following the guidelines laid down by the directive of the central authorities on maintaining policy stability and taking into consideration the new situation and new issues which have emerged in the countryside in the course of readjusting the national economy, the provincial CCP committee recently revised and supplemented these regulations, and put them into effect throughout the province on 2 February. The 12 articles of the new supplementary regulations announced by the provincial CCP committee are as follows:

1. To quickly develop agricultural production is a task of primary importance. All our work in the countryside must be carried out with agricultural production as the core.
2. Emphasis must be placed on agriculture in the farming areas while simultaneously developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. It is necessary to continue to achieve a balance between farming and animal husbandry, and between grain crops and industrial crops, increase the ratio of animal and fish breeding in agriculture and increase the ratio of industrial crops as appropriate in local conditions.
3. With regard to the ownership and decisionmaking powers of the production brigades, they have the right to grow whatever is suited to local conditions while using state plans as a guide; the right to decide on production and management measures; the right to distribute products or cash; and the right to oppose coercion, commandism and arbitrary orders.
4. In grain distribution, it is necessary to consider the interests of the state, the collective and individuals. The amount of grain to be procured by the state should be determined once every 5 years, while the amount of grain to be purchased in excess of quotas should be determined once a year.
5. In developing forestry, it is essential to adhere to the policy that tree growers are owners. No one is authorized to claim ownership of trees that other people grow around their own houses.
6. Production brigades must enforce the system of management based on fixed quotas and the production responsibility system. Based on production requirements and the masses' needs, production brigades may enforce production responsibility systems of various forms.
7. Efforts must be made to develop a diversified economy and promote sideline production by the collectives, commune members and families. Communes and production brigades must take into account their own resources and further explore and develop them. Particular attention must be paid to turning out more farm and sideline products for export purposes in order to earn more foreign exchange.
8. It is necessary to accelerate the development of agricultural science and technology as well as education. "7 May" cadre schools in various prefectures and counties may be turned into schools to train technical cadres for agriculture, industry and commerce.

9. To develop agricultural production, it is necessary to implement the "eight-point charter for agriculture;" and carry out farming with a scientific approach. Particular attention must be paid to water conservancy, deep plowing and soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer and seed selection.

10. Effective measures must be adopted to help develop various enterprises run by communes and brigades. From now on, such enterprises should be run principally by shareholders. Attention must be paid to absorbing floating capital. Joint operation of such enterprises can be established between one commune and another and between one production brigade and another.

11. It is necessary to promote planned parenthood and gradually decrease the population growth rate to under one percent.

12. An appraisal and reward system must be instituted for cadres at the commune and production brigade level.

QINGHAI CYL COMMITTEE HOLDS SUPPORT-AGRICULTURE MEETING

OW211017 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] According to a station report, at the provincewide support-agriculture meeting recently held by the Qinghai Provincial CYL Committee, the basic-level CYL cadres from communes in various prefectures and counties in the province said: At present some young people in the countryside do not keep their minds on agricultural production. This problem merits the attention of the party and CYL organizations.

Those attending the meeting said: Under the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four, a number of fairly backward communes and brigades have failed to push production forward over a protracted period. It is difficult to improve the livelihood of the masses. Since living conditions in these communes and brigades are poor, it is understandable that their young people are unable to keep their minds on agricultural production. However, the basic-level CYL organizations should not let this trend prevail unchecked. They must strengthen ideological education among these young people, and help them correctly handle the relations between the state and individuals so that they will understand and sympathize with the difficulties faced by the state, joining the masses in changing the backward conditions in their own areas.

Those attending the meeting stressed: The CYL organizations at all levels in the farming area must actively create conditions to set up young people's cultural development meeting places, develop forests and experimental farms for young country people, and lead them to personally take part in various activities to bring about changes in their own areas. The CYL committees in various prefectures and counties must develop activities among young people so that they will vie with one another to become pacesetters in the new Long March and play a useful role in building farmland, farming scientifically and growing trees. CYL members and young people who work hard in developing the above-mentioned activities must be given honorary titles and material awards so that young people will realize the superiority of the socialist system through the raising of their political status, the increasing of their income and the improvement in their living conditions. They will thus gain confidence to work hard as they see a bright future for the rural areas.

BRIEFS

GANSU MUNICIPAL CPPCC--Lanzhou Municipality, Gansu Province, held the second session of its sixth CPPCC committee from 31 January to 8 February, at which (Xheng Sheng) was elected chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 8 Feb 80 BK]

GANSU OVERSEAS REMITTANCES--Gansu Province received 210,000 dollars of overseas remittances in 1979, 63 percent higher than in 1978. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 8 Feb 80 SK]

GANSU ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--The Gansu Provincial People's Government recently held a work conference on developing animal husbandry in rural areas. The conference, which ended on 25 January, urged that efforts be made for fairly big strides in livestock breeding within the coming 2 or 3 years. In addition to collective animal husbandry, the conference urged, it is necessary to encourage commune members to raise animals in their houses. To help poor commune members to raise animals, the conference set up some measures, including the granting of loans to them. A number of suggestions were made at the conference with regard to strengthening leadership over animal husbandry, building fodder base areas and promoting the scientific method of stock raising. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Jan 80 SK]

GANSU TRAFFIC SAFETY--The Gansu Provincial People's Government recently held a traffic safety telephone conference, calling for efforts to change the present traffic situation characterized by frequent accidents. Measures toward this end set forth at the conference include setting up organizations in charge of traffic safety, launching a provincewide publicity campaign on traffic safety, strengthening the safety inspection of vehicles, and punishing those who failed to abide by traffic regulations. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 14 Feb 80 SK]

QINGHAI FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE--The Qinghai provincial foreign trade conference closed on 8 February. Those attending studied the guidelines laid down by the national conference for China's exports and imports. The conference called for efforts to fulfill plans for the procurement of export products, turn out even more export commodities and improve production quality. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW]

QINGHAI RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE--On 6 February the Qinghai Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese held a spring festival tea party in Xining attended by some 200 representatives of returned Overseas Chinese, their dependents and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. (Chen Xiren), chairman of the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese, addressed the party praising the implementation of the party's policy in Overseas Chinese affairs. Zhao Haifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice provincial governor, affirmed achievements of returned Overseas Chinese in the construction of Qinghai Province. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW]

SHAANXI ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CONFERENCE--Recently, the Shaanxi People's Government held a conference on animal husbandry to readjust the situation of animal husbandry. The participants demanded that while developing pig raising, it is also necessary to develop the raising of grass-eating animals including cattle and goats. Jiang Yi and Bai Jinian, vice provincial governors, made a summation and report of the conference, clearly pointing out that the leadership at all levels must place animal husbandry at the same level as agriculture and forestry. It is necessary to continue urging the commune members to raise animals and poultry at home. So long as this does not affect the collective production, the commune members should be encouraged to do so without restrictions. At the same time, it is necessary to develop collective animal and poultry raising, implement the system of production responsibility, consolidate and run the collective pig sties well and set up some collective cattle sheds. It was revealed at the conference that there are a million mu of grassland in Shaanxi, a very great potential for developing animal husbandry. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 80 HK]

WEN WEI PO CITES DENG ON CONDITIONS FOR FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

HK210533 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 21 Feb 80 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "Deng Xiaoping's Eight Conditions for Accomplishing the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping made another important speech during the spring festival. This speech was addressed to people abroad, not to the cadres. At a gathering of 10,000 cadres at the Great Hall of the People on 16 January, he spoke on the four premises for accomplishing the four modernizations and on China's targets for endeavor, work orientation, guiding ideology and major measures in the 1980's. In his spring festival speech, he spoke to a reporter of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Yearbook on China's four favorable conditions for accomplishing the four modernizations. The four favorable conditions plus the four premises contain a complete exposition of the internal and external conditions for accomplishing the four modernizations. Given these eight conditions, there will be great hopes for and rapid progress in the four modernizations, which will gradually become reality in the 9.60 million square kilometers of China.

What are these four favorable conditions for accomplishing the four modernizations? He said: China possesses rich natural resources; China has a certain industrial and agricultural foundation; the Chinese people are clever, talented and skillful; and China has opened its doors to the import of advanced foreign science, technology and equipment. What are the four premises? He said: An unswerving political line of accomplishing the four modernizations; a political situation of stability and unity; the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties; and a force which follows the socialist road and possesses specialized knowledge.

The first four conditions form the foundation for accomplishing the four modernizations; without these four conditions, the four modernizations will turn out to be castles in the air; without the foundation, accomplishing the four modernizations will be at the very least much more difficult and protracted. Given the first four conditions, and adding to them the second four, the four modernizations will become like a tiger with wings and will develop faster and better. Although it is still necessary to strive and struggle to achieve the latter four conditions, they can be gradually attained if everyone works hard in harmony without wasting a moment.

Generally speaking, the situation is favorable for China. The current problem is that the situation is pressing, there are only 20 years to go to the end of the century, and time waits for no man and puts very great pressure on us. The slogan put forward by Beijing is strive for every minute and second; right from the start of the 1980's, it is necessary to devote all effort and energy to promoting economic construction without delaying for a single day. We believe that construction in China last year was done better than in previous years and that this year will be still better.

Stability and unity is related to the overall situation, to the success or failure of the four modernizations, and to the future of the motherland. It can be said that stability and unity is the most important of the eight conditions. Otherwise, if there is chaos all over the place, how can people concentrate their efforts for carrying out construction or have peace of mind?

Although there are still factors of disunity and various erroneous ideas interfering with and affecting unity in China, generally speaking, a situation of stability and unity has now appeared. This situation has not been easily gained and must be cherished as something very precious. Fundamental political changes have taken place in China since the gang of four was smashed. [paragraph continues]

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The situation of the party has changed, the leadership groups have changed, and the political line has changed. These three fundamental changes have brought about the present main current of the political situation in China. It is wrong to underestimate and neglect this main current. If the main current is grasped and the development of the situation is stimulated, still greater successes will be achieved in the first year of the 1980's.

TUNG HSIANG SAYS PIA TO RESTORE RANKING

HK140429 Hong Kong TUNG HSIANG in Chinese No 17 16 Feb 80 p 4 HK

[Article by Shim Yi-ping: "Deng Xiaoping on the Situation in China"]

[Excerpt] While the CCP has recently been reshuffling its senior leadership, many items of news have been disseminating from Beijing.

The first item is that the fifth plenary session of the Central Committee will be held at the end of February or the beginning of March. The plenary session will solve more thoroughly the major leftover historical problems, sum up work and arrange future tasks.

Another item of news is that to strengthen the modernization of the army, the CCP has decided to revive military ranks. This will be a major move to regularize the army. This decision will very soon be approved by the NPC Standing Committee, and is expected to be announced on this year's "Army Day" on 1 August.

GUANGDONG SEEKING DIRECT CONTACT WITH TAIWAN FIRMS

HK041116 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 3 Feb 80 p 1 HK

[ZHONGGUO XINWENSHE 2 February report from Guangzhou]

[Excerpts] Guangdong Provincial Foreign Trade Bureau Director Feng Xueyang recently told reporters that Guangdong invites Taiwan firms, enterprises and traders to come to Guangdong to hold trade talks.

He said: Economic relations between Taiwan and Guangdong have been suspended for 30 years. We hope that the previous channels for the interflow of commodities can be restored at an early date so as to help supply each other's needs, establish direct contacts with Taiwan's state and private firms and enterprises, achieve a deeper mutual understanding and establish normal contacts. To take the first step, contacts may be established through Hong Kong and Macao compatriots or through Overseas Chinese.

He added: The central authorities' Ministry of Communications has assigned Huangpu [Whampoa] Harbor and other ports to receive Taiwan passenger and cargo vessels, thus making things convenient for developing trade relations between Guangdong and Taiwan industrial and commercial circles. We welcome individuals or delegations of Taiwan industrial and commercial circles to visit Guangdong to hold trade talks. We will take priority in making arrangements for them and offer facilities for their visits.

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